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THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

CLOSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT WIMBLEDON.

THE CONTEST FOR THE ELCHO SHIELD—ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE TEAM—THE CAMP ON THE COMMON—FINAL SCENES.

From our Special Correspondent.

WIMBLEDON COMMON, Saturday, July 24, 1875.

At last the dreary time is over. The Wimbledon meeting of 1875, begun, continued, and ended in mud and rain, is a matter of history. You will remember that my last letter was from Belfort. The American party left Ireland on the 9th of this month, and spent a week in Scotland. On the 16th they came to London, and almost immediately came down here and took up their quarters in the camp. You will have learned by cable how the Secretary of the National Rifle Association wrote to Col. Gildersleeve in the matter of an international match, how Col. Gildersleeve responded, and how the whole contest fell through. This occurred after I came here, and indeed it was not until the day before yesterday that all hope of arranging a match was given up. It was absurd to suppose that the Americans attached any importance, personal or national, to shooting for cups and money prizes. There was nothing gracious in permitting them to enter for all-comers' matches. The competition involved nothing consequential. At one time it was expected that Col. Gildersleeve would have vindicated his team by challenging the victorious eight when the Elcho Shield had been won. But, as Col. Gildersleeve remarked to me, it was not his business to force a challenge on anybody. He and his men would have been delighted had the council of the Rifle Association allowed the American eight to fire alongside the English, Irish, and Scotch eights for the shield. This, after a spasmodic correspondence, was denied them, although the Duke of Abercorn, Capt. Wells, and Capt. Dunlop wrote the day before the contest praying for a reconsideration of the matter. The council then finally declined to permit the arrangement, and the American Team, as a team, was broken up. I am not certain but in the end this was for the better. It would have been very disastrous had they fought and not won, and as Col. Gildersleeve was far from well, and Col. Bodine was absolutely ill, and Gen. Dakin was ailing, the risk would have been more than considerable. As matters stand now, the Americans remain the first riflemen in the world. They have defeated the Irish, and the Irish have defeated the English and Scotch.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

For this success the Irish owe much to the Americans. The shield is considered the first prize in Europe. When Lord Elcho and others began the volunteer movement, as a reply to the address of certain French Colonels to the late Emperor Napoleon, his lordship caused this shield to be made. It is large, and not very handsome. Its devices are English and Scottish, and Irish interest it has none. You know that the Government does not permit the Irish in Ireland to enter the volunteer ranks, but Irishmen in England form regiments as they please. The Irish were excluded from the contest for the Elcho Shield for four years. In the ten years in which they have now been competing, they have only succeeded in winning it once. Their victory of Thursday last is, then, in more than one respect notable. The Americans were on the ground early, and placed themselves at the disposal of the Irishmen. They marked every shot, and suggested changes of elevation and wind-gauge as seemed to them best. The Irishmen profited much by this friendly counsel, and now freely acknowledge their indebtedness. At the end of the 800 yards they were 15 below the English. At the 900 yards they recovered this, and made an advance of 10. At the 1,000 yards they lost 6 of these, and the figures stood: Ireland, 1,506; Scotland, 1,504; England, 1,503. It was the closest contest ever known at Wimbledon. The Irish are naturally proud of having in some sort retrieved their defeat at Dollymount, and the Americans are highly gratified at their friends' success.

THE TEAM AT WIMBLEDON.

The appearance of the Americans as marksmen has not been all one might wish. From one cause or other, mostly indisposition, they did not shoot as well as was expected. It is true Major Fulton carried off the St. Leger sweepstakes from all competitors, and that Mr. Coleman, having made 49 out of a possible 50, was deemed for a day the winner of the Albert Cup. But an Englishman appeared and made ten bull's-eyes right off, and making 50, the full score, took the prize. When they shot for the cup presented to them by the National Association only six men competed—Gildersleeve, Fulton, Canfield, Ballard, Coleman, and Bruce. Col. Bodine and Gen. Dakin were too unwell to shoot. The contest came off in dreadful weather and excited little or no interest. Major Fulton took the cup. Oddly enough Coleman, Ballard, Gildersleeve, and Canfield opened with misses. The terms were thirty shots at 1,000 yards, the highest possible score being 150. Major Fulton made 133; Canfield, 126; Coleman, 119; Bruce, 117; Ballard, 108; Gildersleeve, 105. I know that Col. Gildersleeve suffered a good deal from weakness, he having been in the doctor's hands for a day or two. The Irish newspapers took a great interest in the match, but the English newspapers certainly treated all American business in a very tame fashion. I do not allege against them any small jealousy, but there is no doubt that so far as notice was concerned the Americans might as well not have existed.

THE CAMP.

The camp itself was by no means a pleasant place to live in, and I think the Americans have reason to be sorry that in a brave moment they consented to leave their hotels in London. Wimbledon is a common about half an hour's drive from the metropolitan district of Putney, and Putney is about seven or eight miles from London. The common is several acres in extent, and when the tents are all up and the weather bright it presents a most interesting appearance. Unfortunately the rain has come down sixteen days out of the last twenty-one, and come down in that sort of fashion which baffles all endurance. If you can imagine a vast slush ten to fifteen inches in depth, no roadways, no way out of mud, no houses, no refuge save a bit of saturated canvas, you will know something of the last Wimbledon season. Nevertheless the men contrived to make life tolerable. There was much more eating and drinking than in any previous year. The Irishmen and the Americans had a common tent for sitting and reading in, and each couple had a tent for sleeping in. The mode of life was not a little comic. A man supposed to be the best at cooking was appointed not merely to superintend but to do the actual work, and I confess I have eaten a beefsteak cooked by a barrister with as much gusto as though we had hired Soyer himself. In most tents there were enormous cases of preserved meats and barrels of beer, and cheeses and tins of biscuits, and such like provisions. In the morning the bugle sounded and called us up at 6:30. Then the wash hand-basins were fixed on upright sticks crossed at the centre and forming an angular bowl on top. Water was carried round in barrels and served out to each company. Breakfast was begun about 7:30, the lighting of fires being as a rule the greatest difficulty. Eggs were boiled by the score in a big pot, and bacon was cooked in thousands of rashers. Tea and coffee and beer was consumed, and then every man got into his working costume—waterproof hat, waterproof overalls, waterproof leggings, waterproof boots. There were, of course, hundreds of shops in the main street or bazaar, book-shops, gun-shops, food-shops, vegetable stores, boots, stockings, coats, caps, and such things as a man may lose or want. I do not believe one coin was spent save in the store where waterproofs were to be had. Here and there wearied men were to be seen idly turning over the pages of a popular novel. But, as standing up in a tent was not easy, and reclining gave you the benefit of all the spray coming through, reading was not much pursued. Some careful fellows put up double tenting, the inner canvas being about a foot away from the other. In this way the dripping and spray were reduced in intensity, but when a fierce shower of bullets of rain came on all contrivances were washed away. The water ran in and made the floor a portion of a ditch or a running stream—a very Slough of Despond. After breakfast, as a rule, digging began. Each man took his spade and cut a trench all round his tent, and then ran a goodly canal into a main sewer, which sometimes, but not often, carried off the water. The Common is very level, and the water lay in a hopeless series of pools. There was a huge refreshment tent set up by a Manchester contractor, who must have suffered an amazing pecuniary loss. The camp men, of course, used it a little more than they would have in fine weather; but this excess in no way compensated for the absence of the entire public. At no time were there more than a couple of hundred visitors. The most fashionable event of the season was the contest between the six members of the House of Lords and six members of the House of Commons. This match, I believe, as a rule brings down thousands of the *élite* of London. This year there were not a score of ladies on the ground. Lady Wharncliffe, wife of the President of the convocation, had a garden party every evening, but it was never held but once, so vehement was the rain. I should have told you that the English passion for flowers is one of their strongest characteristics. All over London, in the very slums—and the slums are the dreadfullest slums in the world—you see bunches of flowers. Here in camp the men brought down hardy geraniums and set them all in little patches in front of the tents. On the third or fourth day you might have seen them dead floating away in the streams. As a matter of fact every device for comfort and pleasure was utterly annihilated, and many a man will return home a year the worse for his fortnight in Wimbledon. Some notion of the character of the camp may be formed from the fact that the great Bell tent in which church service was held last Sunday was then and there made unenterable. So many were present that the ground was plowed up, and not a vestige of grass was to be seen. Passage through the grounds was had by walking on planks which were strewn about, and these gradually got burrowed into the ground and raised more mud and wet than one cared for. I imagine it was all this sort of discomfort that made our men so feeble in health. They were prohibited from the hospitalities of their friends, who were many. Lord and Lady Wharncliffe showed them great attention. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on the only day he came down, walked over to the tent notified by the Stars and Stripes, and found Major Fulton cleaning a gun. Major Fulton welcomed the Duke, who then proceeded to the ranges in search of the party. Finding anybody in camp was not easy, for so many places were to be avoided as dangerous that it often took half an hour to gain a point that directly was not five minutes off. The line of targets ran over a mile in length, and the various distances produced an effect of the most straggling character. It is greatly to be regretted that our trial here was so barren of results; we did no shooting worth talking of, and we had no pleasure worth naming. Everybody was very kind, very cordial, and very eager to see our work. But our best shots were not often on the ground, and when they did come they were visitors, not shooters.

FINAL SCENES.

To-day the whole business came to an end formally. I need hardly tell you, after what I have said about the weather, that practically the camp has been broken up these four or five days. Usually there is a grand review on the last day, and a hundred thousand people come down from London to see the show. To-day there was no review, for "the army" had gone home. There was a quiet and a small "march past," and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise (the Marchioness of Lorne) distributed the prizes. The weather was beautiful, as if to grieve us for days of tempest and flood. The proceedings were purely formal. By to-morrow or Monday the Common will be possessed by cattle and geese, the Americans will be on their way to Paris to enjoy themselves, the English will be "at home," each man to his business, the Scotch will be beyond the Tweed, and the Irish will be taking the shield to the Mansion House in Dublin. My task is now ended, and I am with the American Team no more.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

AN INDIAN CHIEF GIVES THE LIE TO SOME MORMON STATEMENTS—THE INDIANS HIRED TO KILL THE EMIGRANTS.

BEAVER, Utah, Aug. 3.—Indian Chief Beaverite, in an interview with a reporter, to-day, stated that Lee secured the aid of the Indians to kill the emigrants by offering them clothing, guns and horses; that Lee commanded during the fight; that the Indians had no animosity against the emigrants; that the story about the emigrants poisoning an ox or a spring is all a lie; that Lee is a coward and wants to throw all the blame on the Indians. Judge Boreman charged the jury this afternoon.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, at its recent session in this city, adopted the following resolution, which was made public this morning:

Resolved, That the acts of Congress, the regulations of the Treasury Department, and the rules heretofore adopted by this commission as essential to effective organization are such as to preclude accepting applications for space from citizens of nations whose Governments have not appointed a commission.

THE WADDY THOMPSON JURY DISAGREE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 3.—The jury in the Waddy Thompson case, to-day, reported to Judge Flippin that they could not agree and were discharged. Judge Flippin held the former bond of $10,000 good and unforfeited, and added an additional bond of $2,000, which Thompson has failed to give. It is stated he will apply to Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court, for a writ of habeas corpus.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

THURMAN AND THE DEMOCRATIC INFLATION POLICY.

SORE TRIAL OF THIS ASPIRANT FOR THE PRESIDENCY—INFLATION THE REAL ISSUE IN OHIO NOTWITHSTANDING HIS SPEECH—CHILLING RECEPTION OF HIS VIEWS BY A SMALL AUDIENCE.

From our Special Correspondent.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 2, 1875.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention attempted to make "soft money" an issue in the political contest. Senator Thurman is now trying to show that "soft money" is not the thing in controversy. The convention has the best of it, and whatever "might have been" the Democratic ticket is now to stand or fall, as the people of the State vote aye or no on the question of inflation. No man knows this better than Mr. Thurman, and no man feels it more keenly. His own views on the currency questions are as correct and firmly held as the stanchest hard-money man could desire. Privately he sometimes, I am told, gives free expression to his fears that the inflation heresy would be so strengthened by the success of his party in this State that the National Convention would be unable to cope with its power. He sees the South and large portions of the West ready to hail the first dawn of success, and to rally round any victorious banner inscribed *inflation*. He admits that there is danger that the same unscrupulous crowd of political strikers that forced the issue in Ohio will, if their handiwork is approved in the State, compel the national party to accept it.

Mr. Thurman has, therefore, taken his position and made his speech, not alone to save to his party the votes of the hard-money Democrats, who needed a frame-work of sophistry upon which to support their votes for Agricultural Aristocrat Allen and Sam Cary. He heartily wishes to withdraw the currency issue so far from the canvass that if Allen is elected the inflationists will not be able to claim the result as an inflation victory. He would pave a way for the national convention to nominate a hard-money man (Thurman, for example,) in spite of the Ohio rag-money platform and the election of Allen upon it. This must be conceded to be a better motive for his labors than the narrower one of securing the immediate success of his party. But with all his acuteness he cannot see that whatever he does to help the election of Allen will draw upon the national convention (and the hard-money nominee in his mind) the catastrophe he would avert; nor that his efforts to save honor to the national party will hinder its local success.

The wise resolution, which he should have taken manfully, promptly, and unchangeably, as soon as the platform was adopted, was to go upon a long fishing excursion till after the election; or he might have gone abroad. This was the good advice of some of his friends. But who is it that, wishing to be President, hath wisdom?

It requires but a brief sojourn in Ohio to discover that the inflation declaration of the Democrats in convention forms the basis of all their hopes of success. In conversation with Republicans I learn invariably that the unknown quantity in the election is the strength of inflation—the number of men carrying heavy burdens of debt, men out of work, laborers on strike, and Communists. Democrats do not get under the rose to tell me that, while *they* are hard-money men, they know that the inflation dodge will carry the State and secure Allen's election. They claim that more Republicans favor an increase of paper money than oppose it, and that the Democrats will make great gains in consequence.

Mr. Thurman knows very well upon what the party managers base their expectations of success. When, therefore, he comes into the State and declaims against inflation he does what he can to injure the prospects of Allen's election. Perhaps his most damaging utterance was the part of his speech in which he attempted to show that the platform did not mean inflation except when interpreted by inflationists, and that it was a trickey dodging of the question. When he induces a hard-money Democrat who would stay at home to come out and vote, he helps Allen's chances and shrouds his ultimate designs upon the National Convention next year. Thurman is not happy. Borrowing an appellation from the late Andrew Johnson, Thurman may be called "a dead duck."

Thurman's speech was advertised too much. Every one expected a great outpouring of the unterrified. In a populous, wealthy, and intelligent community, a vast throng would gather to hear the long premeditated and carefully prepared statement of the Senator's views. Such a crowd was expected, evidently, by the managers, as an out-of-doors afternoon meeting was arranged. When I arrived in town Saturday morning, I had to spend some time in learning when and where Mr. Thurman was to speak. There were no announcing posters upon the walls. In a window nearly opposite my hotel I saw his name for the first time in great block type, in the following suggestive connection:

WINE,
LAGER BEIR,
AND
RESTAURANT,
BY
ALLEN G.
THURMAN.

The name of the Senator had been pasted upon the lower half of a great turtle-shell sign by the keeper of a public drinking resort. Nobody else had shown him so much respect.

Toward noon a few men appeared upon the streets in black coats, who were readily surmised to be farmers—probably Democrats and hard-money men—from the neighboring fields. To the fence around the public square were "hitched" a long row of farmers' "teams," confirming the opinion that the black-coated strangers were "horny-handed sons of toil." I discovered later members of the Ohio press and Democratic committees from several outlying towns, including Cleveland and Columbus. About 1:30 a small brass band played softly before the Senator's hotel, as if to ascertain whether a loud noise were appropriate to the occasion, and soon after Mr. Thurman appeared and was escorted to the square. The sky, which had been covered with clouds all day, brightened a little at the beginning of the speech, but frowned again, and threatened rain toward its conclusion. Nature and the small audience were in complete accord. Both were cold and cheerless. The audience could not have numbered over 700. Probably a count would have shown the number much smaller. The speech was an hour and three-quarters in delivery. An easy indifference seemed to rest upon the hearers. There was no excitement, no eagerness, no applause, no warmth. Mr. Thurman in the beginning apologized for reading his speech instead of speaking it. He certainly would have taken a stronger hold upon the audience if he had spoken as he does in the Senate, without notes. But Pendleton had been accused of making a different speech from the written one he sent in advance sheets to the press, and Thurman would not incur such a risk. Thus many things conspired to deprive the speech of all oratorical effect, and no reader of it in the newspapers will be less impressed than if he had been present at its delivery. The influence of the speech may probably not be measurable by its unfortunate "first appearance." The speech was written to be read; and read far and wide it surely must be. It will be discussed, its positions reviewed, its sophistries and inconsistencies unmasked, and its grains of truth and sound argument extracted. It will be the subject of comment in every newspaper, and will be talked about on every stump in the State. It is so plainly written in behalf of Mr. Thurman, it will have less effect upon the canvass than if it were the vigorously, honestly expressed convictions of a man not conscious that his "own political fate" was impending in the contest, as the Senator intimated in his speech that his own fate might be. The politicians here say that the speech was not needed to save any hard-money Democratic votes. The rank and file of the Democratic Party vote the straight ticket, without reference to the declarations of the platform.

For whatever reason, neither party seems to count upon the inflation declaration detaching any from the regular forces of the Democratic Party. The volunteers who last year helped to elect Allen, either by voting directly for him, or by voting the Liberal or Temperance tickets, or by staying from the polls, will, for the most part, turn the scale this Fall. The Republicans expect the votes of the 10,000 Liberals who voted an independent ticket; half of the 10,000 Temperance men, and two out of every three who, having staid from the polls last year, may now discharge the duty of free men. The Catholic question has been so forced into the canvass that it will detach some votes from the Democrats. How many is quite uncertain, but the canvass that has been made discloses that the unblushing alliance between the party and the Church will cost the Democracy many votes. A history of the rise of this question will show that the Republican Party is not to blame for introducing ecclesiastical affairs into the political arena.

In regard to Senator Thurman's speech, I will say finally that the tone of comment which I hear is not complimentary. There are but three or four "soft-money" men known to reside in this county. Democrats, Liberals, and Republicans, all condemn his attempt to interpret the platform as a non-committal document. They expected him to stand bravely up to his convictions, and they think he did not take a very heroic position after all. He is generally considered among people here to have placed himself in a worse situation politically than before he entered the canvass.

Not the least curious feature in the whole affair is that the certainty of the President's veto for any inflation has entered into the calculations of the hard-money Democrats, including Senator Thurman, and they console themselves with the reflection that no matter what the folly of their party, the country is safe from its consequences till 1877; and I think they have a hope, however faint, that greenbacks at par, and restored prosperity will before then remove the inflation question from politics. They would like to obtain power upon it, and at the same time be relieved from dealing with it as the party having power and responsibility.

THE ELECTIONS.

VOTE ON HOLDING A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 3.—Returns from fifty-one voting precincts in Texas show a small majority in favor of a Constitutional Convention. A very light vote was polled.

THE KENTUCKY RETURNS COMING IN TARDILY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The *Times* Louisville special dispatch says the election returns from the State come in slowly. The indications are that the vote will not be materially different from the Leslie-Harlan vote in 1871.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—The vote to call a Constitutional Convention is very largely in its favor in this city. Dispatches from other points make it somewhat doubtful whether the question is carried.

Special dispatches to the *Courier-Journal* give the following additional results to those telegraphed yesterday: Grayson County gives McCreery, Democrat, 275 majority—a gain of 75 over the Leslie vote. Hardin County gives McCreery 500 majority, about the same as Leslie's. Mason County gives McCreery 765 majority—a loss of 100. Webster County gives McCreery 665 majority—a gain of 140. Warren County gives him 900 majority—a gain of nearly 500. So far as heard from, the Democratic majority in the lower house of the Legislature will be about the same as last year.

The returns are coming in very slowly, and no definite statement can be made as to McCreery's majority, or whether the Constitutional Convention has been carried.

Later dispatches say, Montgomery County gives McCreery 164 majority, a gain over Leslie's vote of 14. Bath gives McCreery 300 majority, a gain of 60 votes. McCreery carries Mercer by a good majority, but the Republican candidate for the Legislature, a Granger, succeeds the former Democrat.

A special dispatch from Washington says: "McCreery has a majority in this county. The county gave Harlan sixty-five majority in 1871. A Democratic candidate for the Legislature is elected by 1,000 majority in this county."

THE MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS.

THEIR CONVENTION AT JACKSON—HON. W. C. HEMINGWAY NOMINATED FOR TREASURER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 3.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Jackson, Miss., says: The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Capitol to-day, and was the largest assemblage of the kind since 1861. All the prominent men of the State were present.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Col. J. M. Stone, of Tishemingo, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A temporary organization was dispensed with and ex-Gov. Charles Clarke declared President, and J. K. Power, Secretary.

After the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, Col. Lamar addressed the convention at length, arraigning in the severest manner the existing National Administration, and opposing the madness of the so-called color line.

Hon. W. C. Hemingway was unanimously nominated for State Treasurer.

The platform adopted is mainly confined to State matters. It recognizes, to the fullest extent, the civil and political equality of all men, and asks the aid of voters of all parties of both races in establishing good government. The color line is wholly ignored.

After the appointment of an Executive Committee the convention adjourned.

Bands of music paraded through the streets to-night and guns were fired.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE YIELD LESS THAN AN AVERAGE, THOUGH NOT SO DEFICIENT AS HAD BEEN FEARED.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the corn trade, says: "The cereal crop just reaching maturity has been saved by the fine weather. We may yet have a moderate harvest in good order. The upward movement has stopped and prices have relapsed, partly in consequence of foreign arrivals, which are unusually free, but current rates scarcely reach the average, and are still below those of last year. The harvest in France is progressing rapidly, but general reports indicate less than a fair average yield, although in Paris and Marseilles prices have fallen two shillings. The Belgian and German markets show a similar change. Official accounts of the crops in Austria and Hungary show there is more likelihood of a deficiency than a surplus."

SPAIN.

CONTINUED ALFONSIST SUCCESSES—THE STATE RELIGION TO BE ROMAN CATHOLIC—PROTESTANTISM TO BE TOLERATED, HOWEVER.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Times* says: The Alfonsist troops continue to be successful in their operations against the Carlists. Several important victories were gained last week. The Carlist forces are evidently approaching dissolution. Gen. Lizzaraga, with 3,000 Carlists, is in the citadel at Seo de Urgel. Spanish funds have risen, owing to the improved prospects.

The projected Constitution declares the State religion to be the Roman Catholic. The nation is obliged itself to maintain its worship and its ministers, but nobody shall be molested on Spanish territory for their religious opinions, or in the exercise of their respective worships, so long as the respect due to Christian morality is paid. Nevertheless, other public ceremonies or demonstrations than those of the State religion are prohibited. Canovas del Castillo, President of the Constitutional Committee, declares the meaning of this to be that Protestants may have churches with open doors and celebrate worship inside, but there must be no manifestations in the streets. It is believed that the Cortes will be summoned to meet soon, when the proposed Constitution will be submitted thereto. Consequently political agitation is recommencing.

THE CARLISTS ROUTED IN CATALONIA.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—An official dispatch announces that Gen. Weyler has routed the Carlists under Saball, and other leaders in Catalonia.

The Carlist General, Dorregaray, is at Berga, in the Province of Barcelona.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MOODY AND SANKEY AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey held closing services to-day, morning and evening, in Victoria Hall, before congregations of 10,000 people, which filled the hall to its utmost capacity. Great numbers were unable to obtain admission on both occasions. At night Mr. Moody delivered a farewell address. He announced that the proceeds of the meetings in London more than covered the expenditures. He spoke on "Young Men's Christian Associations" and "The Liquor Traffic." The proceedings were enthusiastic and exciting, especially the singing of the assembled multitude.

TURKEY.

DEFEAT OF THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS IN RECENT ENCOUNTERS.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from the town of Imoschi, in Dalmatia, says news received there from the scene of the insurrection in Herzegovina to the 28th of July announces that the Turkish troops defeated the insurgents in the recent encounters. The Bishop of Mostar has induced the insurgents at the town of Gabella to abandon the insurrection and return to their homes.

FRANCE.

THE BERNE POSTAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Berne Postal Convention was approved by the National Assembly to-day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—1 A. M.—Rain has continued during the day in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, with low temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and high barometer near the coast. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region, with easterly to southerly winds and a slight rise of temperature. The temperature has risen in the North-west, and light rains are reported from Minnesota. The Ohio has risen four feet at Pittsburg and Louisville, and five feet at Cincinnati, where it has reached the danger line. The Monongahela has risen rapidly at Morgantown and New-Geneva, but is now falling. The Mississippi has risen nine inches at St. Louis, and one foot at Cairo, where it is three and a half feet above the danger line.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, light rains and threatening weather, continued low temperature, east to south winds, and slowly falling barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, partly cloudy and warmer, weather with south to west winds, slight changes in the barometer and possibly light rains near Lake Ontario and in Northern New-York.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather, and rising temperature, with light south-east to south-west winds, and rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with southerly to westerly winds, falling, followed by rising barometer.

The Ohio will continue to rise at stations below Marietta, and dangerous floods will occur in the vicinity of Cincinnati and Louisville during Wednesday. The Central Mississippi will continue to rise, and floods will probably occur between Memphis and Cairo during Thursday or Thursday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875
3 A. M.	60°	59°	3:30 P. M.	76°	77°
6 A. M.	59°	60°	6 P. M.	74°	75°
9 A. M.	64°	64°	9 P. M.	67°	73°
12 M.	70°	72°	12 P. M.	64°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.......68⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......66¾°

CANADIAN NEWS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—This city is filled with a dense smoke in consequence of heavy bush fires raging in Gloucester. The rain to-day will probably check the progress of the flames. Lumber shipping is brisker this week than for some time, and the prospects for large sales are more encouraging. Rumors are rife of impending changes in the Cabinet. It is understood that Messrs. Blanchet and Chapleau are to enter the Cabinet in place of Messrs. Lemair and Garneau. In some localities in this neighborhood a slight frost was experienced last night.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT AT GREENVILLE, TENN.—A LARGE CROWD OF PERSONS PRESENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 3.—The following special was received to-night by the *Banner* from Greenville, Tenn.: "The events of to-day have justified yesterday's expectations. The body of Andrew Johnson was buried in the presence of such crowds of people as when living he delighted to face and address. The day opened gloomily. The town was shrouded in mist, which, on rising, showed the mountains enveloped in clouds. The day brightened and was all that could be wished. Gov. Porter, Cotroller Gainens, Senator Fowler, Mr. Burns, George White, and other Nashville visitors; Deputy Grand Master Connor, of the Knoxville Commandery, and many other East Tennesseeans, arrived on the morning trains. The Governor and Controller entered the Court-house to see the remains. The taste and industry of the ladies and the energy of the gentlemen of Greenville had united to make the dingy old court-room beautiful. The plain but elegant casket stood in the midst of foliage and flowers, and on it lay an excellent steel engraving of the ex-President in a heavy gilt Masonic frame, while on the walls and canopy-posts were hung other portraits and engravings of the deceased. The regular trains from the east, arriving at 7 and 10 A. M., brought a large number of people from up the country, and a special train of seven cars from Knoxville brought a large delegation from that city, and many from other towns along the route. Meanwhile the citizens had been steadily thronging the roads from all directions, and before noon fully 5,000 persons were assembled to attend the burial. At noon the family of deceased came from their residence to the Court-house.

The Greenville Masonic Lodge brought the body out and placed it in the hearse, and the procession marched to the grave in the following order:

The Johnson Guards.
The Patrons of Husbandry.
Odd Fellows.
German Band.
Dickinson Guards, of Knoxville.
Masonic Lodges and Chapters.
The hearse bearing the body, with pall-bearers attending, and Knights Templar as a Guard of Honor.
The family in carriages.
Gov. Porter and other State officers and distinguished guests.
Members of the Press.
Citizens on foot and horseback.

Among the distinguished visitors not already mentioned were Judges McFarland and Trigg, and Chancellor Key; Congressmen McFarland, Thornbury, and Crutchfield; Representatives Butler, Taylor, and Ledgewood; Col. James Williams, Col. Luttrel, and Mayor Staub, of Knoxville, to whose industry and energy, in no small degree, may be attributed the large and respectable delegation from that city.

The grave is on a hill, half a mile south-west of the town, in view and on the left of the railroad going to Knoxville. It is a natural mound, about 100 feet high, and commands a view of the Unaka range on the south-east for fifty miles, while to the north-west may be seen the Bay of Clinch, and, possibly, the Cumberland Mountains. The procession formed in a double circle around the grove, leaving an open space of about 200 feet in diameter, inclosing the family, the Knoxville Commandery, the Knoxville Glee Club, the Governor, and other distinguished visitors. The Knights then went through their beautiful funeral ceremony, led by Commander Woodward, and aided by the Glee Club. A brief abridgment of the Master Masons' burial service was then read by D. G. M. Connor, aided by the Greenville Lodge.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the services were concluded, and the orderly crowd dispersed. At 4 o'clock the trains bore away most of the East Tennesee visitors. The Nashville and Chattanooga delegations left on the 7 P. M. train.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Minute guns were fired here to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock as a mark of respect to the late ex-President. The flags on public buildings are at half-mast.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 3.—A preliminary meeting in memory of ex-President Johnson was held in the Court-house square this evening, and a Committee on Resolutions was appointed to report at a mass-meeting on Saturday evening at the Exposition building.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 3.—The Federal offices were closed to-day out of respect to the late ex-President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—All the Executive Departments of the Government and also all the offices of the District Government are closed to-day in honor of the memory of ex-President Johnson. Flags throughout the city are at half-mast, and emblems of mourning are displayed in various localities.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CITY COURTS—CLOSING OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND SUB-TREASURY.

In Judge Blatchford's Court yesterday United States District Attorney Bliss moved an adjournment of both Circuit and District Courts, as a mark of respect to the memory of ex-President Andrew Johnson, and in making the motion he alluded feelingly to the great qualities possessed by the departed statesman. Ex-Judge Welcome R. Beebe, in approving the motion, gave a brief *résumé* of the leading events in the life of Mr. Johnson, and paid a warm tribute to his honesty, energy, and patriotism. Judge Blatchford said that it was eminently proper that respectful notice should be taken of the death of one who had so zealously endeavored to serve his country in the high positions which he had been called upon to fill. The motion would be granted, and a proper entry would be made on the minutes, setting forth the reasons for the adjournment. The court then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Andrew Johnson Veteran Volunteer Club the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our beloved and much-esteemed ex-President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, has been called by the Supreme Being from this sphere of action; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this dispensation of Divine Providence we, the members of the Andrew Johnson Veteran Volunteer Club, of the City of New-York, have lost one whom it has been our delight to honor, the nation a true patriot and statesman, his wife a devoted husband, his children a noble father, one who had endeared himself to all by his many virtues that will never be forgotten. We cannot avoid expressing, in the strongest terms we are capable of, our admiration for his character in all his walks of life, for in whatever capacity he was chosen to act he won the admiration of all, being prompt and energetic at all times.

Resolved, That to the surviving members of his family we tender our heartfelt sympathies, and trust that the happy memories of his honorable life and many virtues may tend in some degree to soften their grief and console them in their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That the members wear crape on their left arm for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions duly authenticated be presented to the family of ex-President Johnson, and copies sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald*.

Col. FREDERICK LIEBENAU, Chairman.

Capt. JOHN T. NATHER, Secretary.

The Washington Place Police Court was adjourned by Judge Bixby yesterday, out of respect to the memory of the late ex-President.

The Yorkville, Harlem, and Washington Place Police Courts, after disposing of routine business yesterday morning, adjourned for the day, out of respect to the late ex-President.

The Custom-house, Assay Office, Naval Office, and Sub-Treasury were also closed yesterday for the same reason. The flags on the Government and commercial buildings generally were at half-mast all day.

THE STATE CANALS.

THE METHODS OF GREAT FRAUDS.

THE SPECIAL CANAL COMMISSIONERS' FIRST REPORT—THE WORK OF H. D. DENISON LAID BARE—A COMPLICATED SYSTEM OF FRAUD—A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND WHAT IT SHOWS.

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Tilden to examine into the affairs of the State canals have made their first report, which is given in full below. They have inspected the important works under contract along the Erie, the Champlain, the Genesee Valley, and the Chenango Canals. They have taken down sections of the walls to see exactly how much or how little they varied in construction from the contracts. They then examined witnesses regarding all the work inspected. They explain the exact deficiencies in the work of H. D. Denison on the Erie, between Port Schuyler and the lower Mohawk aqueduct, showing fraudulent estimates, wrong measurements or no measurements, charges for excavations that were never made and embankments that were never built, the amount allowed the contractor for work never done reaching the very respectable figures of $150,337 02. And these works which, with even this immense expenditure of the State, are not finished, are pronounced by Profs. Michie and Wheeler, of West Point, to be "mere temporary structures of little utility, "upon which the cost of repairs will "equal the original cost in eight or ten years." They may last four or five years, when, had they been built according to contract, they would have done good service for over thirty years.

It appears, furthermore, that while the law expressly provided that only five per cent. should be expended for vertical walls, nearly ninety-five per cent. of the cost was incurred upon them, and that no slope wall has yet been laid. The total appropriation required for the entire work, according to very careful estimates, was a little under $83,000, which is only one-sixth of the amount already expended on an uncompleted and vastly inferior work. The Commissioners find that no surveys, maps, or estimates were ever made before this contract was let, and that, while the official minutes of the Canal Board indicate that "maps, plans, and estimates" had been submitted to the Canal Commissioners, and were adopted subsequently by the Canal Board, as a matter of fact the Canal Commissioners never took any action upon the matter until the Canal Board had authorized the letting of the work.

An interesting feature of the report is the showing of the method by which Denison, who was in reality the highest bidder, was made to appear the lowest, thus obtaining the contract. He simply bid very low prices for three of the major quantities, and an enormously high price for two of the minor ones. After the contract was signed the conditions were completely changed. One material was substituted for another, and then charged as "extra work" at its full value. From 1,500 cubic yards—the engineer's estimate—the rock excavation increased to 54,021 cubic yards, and the embankment from 1,100 to 73,460 yards, and in either case Denison's price was from fifty to seventy-five cents greater than the average of all other bids. The differences against the State between this and the other bids therefore ranged from $15,532 80 to $162,900 27. The Commissioners only make a partial report now, but reserve other developments for their final report.

THE REPORT.

To Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by your Excellency, under and by virtue of a concurrent resolution of the Legislature, adopted in March last, to investigate the affairs of the canals of the State, and especially the matters embraced in the special Message of the Governor communicated to the Legislature on the 19th day of March, 1875, have the honor to submit the following report, in part, of the progress of their investigations:

Your Commissioners assembled at Albany, qualified and organized, on the 12th day of April, 1875.

As but five or six weeks could elapse before the water was to be let into the canals, it was immediately decided to profit by such opportunity as remained for inspecting the most important works in progress, or recently completed in the prism of the canals, before the water should render them inaccessible.

Commencing at the eastern extremity of the Erie Canal, we inspected the more important works under contract along its entire length, forty-one in number, and along the entire length of the Champlain Canal, nine in number, one on the Genesee Valley Canal, and four on the extension of the Chenango Canal.

In making all these inspections we were assisted by Mr. E. Sweet, Jr., civil engineer, and usually by the Superintendent of the portion of the canal we were visiting. In the inspection of several of the more important of these works, we were also assisted by Profs. Peter S. Michie and J. B. Wheeler, of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

We took down sections of the walls to their foundation whenever and as often as it seemed necessary to comprehend the method upon which they were constructed—to ascertain the presence or absence of lining, headers, and puddling; we took measurements of the stone and of the height and depth of the walls, to show in what respect and in what proportions they failed to conform to specifications and to the engineer's allowances, and we took specimens of the mortar used on nearly every contract.

When the introduction of water into the canals, late in May, interrupted the further prosecution of our inspection of work done in the prism of the canals we returned to Albany, and proceeded to supplement the information we had obtained by an examination of witnesses, including officers of the State, under whose more or less direct supervision the work inspected had been done.

We commenced this supplementary examination where we had commenced our preliminary inspection, at the easterly end of the canal, with the contract of H. D. Denison, thence passing on to the succeeding contracts in the order dictated by convenience.

H. D. DENISON'S ERIE CONTRACT.

In compliance with what seems to have been the desire of the Legislature that the public should be kept as fully advised of the progress of our work as might be consistent with the objects for which the Commission was instituted, we propose now to submit to you some of the results of our examination of the work last referred to, reserving such additional testimony as we may find occasion to take in the matter, and such topics as embrace the general system of canal management in this State, for a more advanced stage of our inquiries or for our final report.

The contract of H. D. Denison "for removing wall benches, constructing slope, pavement, vertical and retaining walls and straightening the Erie Canal from Port Schuyler to the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct," a distance of just seven miles and 287 rods, was signed the 9th day of September, 1869.

By the terms of the contract Mr. Denison agreed to do the work, to furnish all the materials required by the specifications of "a sound and good quality," "and to perform all the labor necessary to construct, and finish it, in every respect, in the most substantial and workmanlike manner," for $74,183 40, or about $10,000 less than the sum at which the work was estimated by the Division Engineer, $84,645.

At the opening of navigation in May, 1875, but about two-thirds of the work was completed, while on the first day of the same month the contractor had received for that two-thirds the sum of $417,571, and had been credited in addition thereto with $73,689, the percentage reserved as a guaranty for the completion of the contract, making an aggregate of $491,260.

In our inspection in April we took a careful lineal measurement of this work, tore down the wall to its foundation in ten different places, took all its dimensions, measurements of the stone at nine o these places, and a corresponding number of cross sections.

Armed with the information we had thus acquired, we proceeded to take the testimony of the following witnesses:

Messrs. A. Thayer, A. Barkley, and George W. Chapman, three of the four Canal Commissioners under whose administration all the work has been done under this contract, Mr. Bascom, the Commissioner under whom it was let, being dead.

Auditor of the Canal Department—Francis S. Thayer.

The State Engineers—William B. Taylor and Sylvanus H. Sweet.

Division Engineers—D. M. Greene (now Deputy State Engineer), E. H. Crocker, and John B. Yates.

Resident Engineers—Charles Hilton, S. E. Babcock, W. B. Cooper, W. W. Jerome, and Peter Hogan, who have been employed on this work.

Engineers and others—George F. Oliver, William S. Scott, John L. Dodge, James W. Eaton, Truman G. Younglove, George M. Barnes, Lawrence A. Hallenbeck, Charles H. Fisher, Chief Engineer of the New-York Central Railroad; Henry M. Burrus, and Henry J. Dunsbach.

It was our desire and intention to avail ourselves of the testimony of Mr. H. D. Denison, the contractor hereinbefore referred to, and of the books of account kept by him, to supply the information which was or should have been contained in the missing records of the engineers for the work done during the first and third year of this contract. In this we have thus far been disappointed. We subpœnaed him to appear before us on the 14th inst., with all books kept by him containing entries of the work done, materials furnished, or money received on this contract. He did appear on the day, but declined to produce his books. After confirming our own impressions as to our authority and duty in the premises by a consultation with the law advisers of the State, we adjudged him in contempt, and directed the Sheriff, by a writ, "to commit the said H. D. Denison to the common jail of the County of Albany."

On the same day the said Denison sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Justice Learned of the Supreme Court of this district for his discharge.

At the hearing, on the return of this writ, Samuel Hand and Charles S. Fairchild appeared as counsel for the people.

The court took the papers in the case, and on the 28th inst. discharged the prisoner, from which decision we have directed an appeal to be taken.

You will scarce need to be told that Mr. Denison's persistent refusal to give us access to his books has given their contents additional value in our eyes as a means of establishing and protecting the rights of the State in its varied and important financial relations with him and his business associates.

Should the judiciary sustain us in the authority which we believe the Legislature intended to confer upon us, we shall hope to be able to demonstrate with precision, what, if any, proportion of the $491,260, which have been paid or credited to this contractor, he should be permitted to retain.

At a very early stage of our examination of witnesses, it appeared:

1. That of the contracts in triplicate, one of which is required by law to be deposited with the Canal Commissioner of the division in which the work was to be done, and another with the Auditor of the Canal Department, but one could be found, thus defeating one of the chief purposes of the law requiring the contracts to be made in triplicate, that of increasing the facilities for detecting any fraudulent alteration of their text, a crime not without precedent in the comparatively recent annals of our canals.

2. That there are no recorded details of any of this work to be found from the time the contract was let, in September, 1869, until December, 1870, nor for the work done during the year from April 1, 1873, to January, 1874, for which work, however, done during these periods, the contractors have been credited with the sum in the aggregate of $177,447.

3. The laws require *that "before any work shall be contracted for on any of the canals of the State, the Division Engineer shall cause to be ascertained, with all practicable accuracy, the quantity of embankment, excavation, and masonry, and the quantity and quality of all materials to be used, and all other items of work to be placed under contract, a statement of which, together with maps, plans, and specifications corresponding with those adopted by the Canal Board and on file in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be publicly exhibited to persons proposing for the work to be let. The quantities so exhibited shall be used in determining the value of the propositions received, and after the contracts shall have been awarded, said statement of quantities, together with the maps, plans and specifications and all other papers relating to the work advertised, and which were exhibited as aforesaid, and are necessary to identify the plan and extent of the work as awarded, shall be filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, accompanied with the certificate of the Division and Resident Engineers, stating the time and place they were so exhibited."

We not only failed to find any surveys, maps, and estimates, such as should have preceded the letting of this contract, but we have learned from Mr. Crocker, the Division Engineer, under whose direction the work was initiated, that none were ever made; that the work was begun and carried on for more than a year without any record to show that a single cross-section was taken, or any other means provided for ascertaining the original proportions of the prism of the canal, or even that the line of the work was located at all.

4. "The regulations of the Engineering Department require that the field-notes of the engineers, from which all the estimates are computed, shall be carefully recorded in ink at the time of making or during the day on which they are taken, and all these notes, computations and measurements transferred to books to be furnished by the State Engineer, the diagrams and plottings to be entered on a regular scale." We found very few field-books; none at all for several years, and not one prior to our visit to the work, that was inked up. Some are irrevocably lost. Mr. Oliver, one of the Assistant Engineers, and the one who began the work, when dismissed from the service carried his book away with him and detained it, assigning as a reason that it was incomplete, and that Mr. Babcock, the Resident Engineer, neglected to furnish him the data for completing it, and therefore he was not willing to surrender it in its imperfect state. Some two years after his removal, he swears, the book was burned up with his father's office.

Such of these notes as were transferred to office books were transferred in pencil. They are rapidly becoming indistinct; they bear abundant evidence of having been frequently effaced and altered; they are very incomplete; they in no instance definitely locate the work they purport to describe; they rarely furnish the requisite data for computing the quantities; they do not give a date by which to determine when the particular work was done, nor the points to which the measurements given refer.

5. The law requires every engineer on whose certificate payments are made for any public work to enter in a book to be kept for that purpose every measurement made by himself or his assistant, with such explanations in regard to the location and character of the material, if the same has not been placed in public work, as will enable the successor to identify and secure the material for the use of the State, and on leaving the public service, such book of measurements shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners.*

No record of this kind appears to have been preserved, nor are there any means of ascertaining the amount of material belonging to the State at the opening of navigation, any one year since this contract was let.

The lack of any original survey and of the maps and estimates which should have preceded the letting of this contract, together with the lack of a considerable proportion of the engineering record that should have been made during the progress of the work under it, and the flagrant imperfections of such as are preserved, have greatly increased the labor of the Commissioners. It has been necessary not only to make new computations from measurements made by our own engineers, but to reclassify and compute anew a very large proportion of the surveys which have been preserved, for it was soon apparent that no reliance could be placed upon the monthly estimates of the engineers.

By the aid of these calculations, and the testimony of the witnesses we have above enumerated, we were enabled to confirm, in reference to the whole work, the impressions we had formed of it from the parts we had dissected in April, and to which your attention has already been invited.

The wall, which, in accordance with the contract, should have been composed of sound, well-shaped, and durable quarry stone, not less than six inches in thickness and three feet area of bed, did not answer to these requirements in any particular. Upon this point the State Engineer, Mr. Sweet, his Deputy, Mr. Greene, and Division Engineer Yates, are all entirely agreed. Mr. Dunsbach, one of the witnesses, who furnished a large portion of the stone, swore that there was only here and there a stone as large as the smallest allowed by the specifications. While one-fourth of the volume of the wall was to be composed of building-stone called "headers," running through the wall from two and one-half to four feet in depth, the testimony shows that but a very inconsiderable proportion of that number had been used.

The stone were laid in a single wall from 12 to 15 inches thick, with their longest face usually exposed, the wall filled in behind with stones small in size and of irregular dimensions, disposed promiscuously—that is, without order or bedding—the wall in front receiving neither strength nor support from the stone behind. This description applies to all the walls inspected under this contract, whether laid dry or in cement, except a piece of dry wall in progress when the inspection was made, near lock No. 8, and one in cement above lock No. 18. In both these cases there was some evidence of design in the disposition of the rear stones, though not a yard of the work was built with stone of the size required by the contract.

Much of the wall was already out of line, and that more of it is not in the same or a worse condition, is due less to the merit of the wall than to the well-compacted old bank against which most of it was built.

One-fourth of the wall built was laid in cement, for which the contractor received $7 a yard, though no cement wall was provided for in the contract, and the work was all done in direct violation of the law requiring all extraordinary repairs to be let by contract to the lowest bidder.

Of the five sections of this wall which we tore down the cement in the lower part of that near lock No. 6 had set moderately well, but in all the other sections the mortar was utterly worthless. It was apparent that if the cement was ever good for anything it had been used in much too small proportions, and that a large percentage of what purported to be sand mixed with it, was clay and vegetable mold. A specimen of the sand used this Spring in the wall near lock No. 12, and in the wall near lock No. 18 lost thirty-three and one-third per cent. in weight by being washed, and the residuum was far from being the "clean sharp sand" required by the contract. Mr. Greene, the Deputy State Engineer, described the mortar used on this work as in no respect superior to so much mud, and testified that a dry wall, properly laid, would have been a decidedly better protection to the canal.

We also found that more than ninety-five per cent. of the expense of this work thus far has been for the construction of vertical wall and work incidental to it, without a single yard of slope wall. Of the advantage to the State of bounding the canal on both sides for so long a stretch, exclusively, by vertical wall we shall have something to say presently. Of its advantage to the contractor we had no doubt when we ascertained that he was to get only ninety-five cents a cubic yard for slope wall, while for vertical walls laid dry he received $4.

No inconsiderable amount of vertical wall is proved to have been constructed against a rock face, where, of course, it was worse than worthless, for it involved an excavation of the space occupied by the wall. It replaced the more durable by a far less durable structure.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE ENGINEERS.

The State Engineer, in his testimony upon this point, says:

"Q.—Did you observe, when on this work, that a large amount of wall had been built along the rock face on the berme side? A.—I think I did.

Q.—How can you account for that on any principle of engineering applicable to such work? A.—Only as a matter of taste.

Q.—Have you any reason, as an engineer, to assign for doing that work? A.—No, Sir, I cannot.

Q.—Was it worthless, in your judgment as an engineer? A.—I think it was useless.

Q.—Was it worthless in your judgment as an Engineer, a wasteful expenditure of the public moneys? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you able to advise this commission who authorized or countenanced this work? I put it both ways, so that you can answer the question—either authorized or countenanced. A.—I was trying to think of the Commissioner—Commissioner Chapman and State Engineer Richmond, I think."

For accepting sand and the stone of the character we have described, the best excuse offered by the several engineers in charge was that they were instructed by the Resident and Division Engineers to accept them, and their excuse was that they were the best to be found in the neighborhood of the work.

The contract requires that lining of hard, clear gravel shall be used, to be paid for at the rate of forty-five cents per cubic yard. Twenty-six thousand three hundred and thirty yards have been estimated, and the contractor has been paid and credited for it $11,848 50, while the evidence is conclusive that there has not been a yard of such lining used on the whole work.

Not only have the engineers, division and resident, certified and sworn to incorrect measurements of work and materials furnished under this contract, but they have repeatedly allowed for work and certified it for payment twice, and have habitually allowed for certain classes of work aggregating many thousands of dollars which were never done at all.

An estimate made so recently as May last by S. E. Babcock, Resident Engineer of the Eastern Division, allows for 9,687 cubic yards of dry vertical wall, in excess of what our engineers have been able to find, of which 3,271 cubic yards were estimated as laid in cement, the two representing an aggregate overpayment to the contractor of $48,561 20.

The detailed monthly estimates for April and June, 1872, authenticated by affidavit, show that 485 yards of vertical wall estimated in March were re-estimated in April, and that 1,137 yards of wall allowed in the May estimate were re-estimated in June.

On the 1st of April, 1873, Mr. Babcock, then Assistant Engineer, estimated 52 cubic yards of dry vertical wall above lock No. 18, which had been previously estimated and credited to the contractor.

On the 1st of June, 1872, Mr. Babcock estimated 651.26 cubic yards of vertical wall in cement and 384.02 of dry vertical wall, which also had all been estimated and credited once before to the contractor.

On the 1st of April, 1872, Babcock estimated sixty-six cubic yards of embankment, on the berme side of the level between locks Nos. 8 and 9, which had been allowed by him the previous month in excess of the total amount that could have been contained between the wall and the constructive or imaginary excavation slope, of which we shall speak presently.

On the 1st of May following, Babcock estimated and credited to the contractor 2,067.83 cubic yards of embankment for the same part of this level between locks Nos. 8 and 9, and previously overestimated on his own theory of constructive estimation.

The same month, Babcock overestimated the berme embankment between locks Nos. 9 and 10, 112 cubic yards, by stating the embankment 476 feet in excess of its true length.

On the 1st of May, 1871, Babcock overestimated and credited the contractor with seventy-three yards of vertical wall in cement between locks Nos. 14 and 15.

Assistant Engineer W. S. Scott testifies that he had made in his last estimate the following allowances for work not done, or not payable:

3,160 cubic yards excavation of earth, at 25 cents	$790 00
20 cubic yards excavation of rock, at $2	40 00
4,602 cubic yards embankment, at 80 cents	3,681 60
8,921 feet pine docking, at $20	178 42
43,575 feet hemlock, at $8	348 60

To what extent this practice of re-estimating was carried during the two years of which no recorded details of the work are preserved it is now quite impossible to speak with confidence.

Assistant Engineer Scott also testified that the docking timber used on this contract showed in a cross-section 100 instead of the 120 square inches exhibited in the estimates. The testimony further establishes the fact that the overestimate of docking amounts to about one-sixth of the whole estimate, or say 66,269 feet board measure.

We have not as yet been able to get any final proofs in regard to the hemlock used, but it would be hazardous to assume that that material was measured more correctly.

Again, comparing the cross-sections set out in these detailed estimates with the official records from the field notes of the enlargement of the corresponding sections of the canal, the former indicate that rock was estimated between locks Nos. 3 and 4, and between locks Nos. 8 and 9, and between locks Nos. 9 and 10, while the field-notes of the enlargement show that a very considerable part of the materials so estimated were artificial embankment and natural earth in place.

The quantity thus erroneously, if not fraudulently, estimated exceeds 2,500 cubic yards, for which the State was charged at the rate of $2 a cubic yard, or in the aggregate, $5,000.

We regret to say that these errors of measurement and computation resulted so uniformly to the advantage of the contractors that it would be rash to presume them to have been accidental.

The recorded cross-sectional diagrams of the work and the testimony of all the engineers establish the fact that whenever a vertical wall was laid it was assumed that the contractor excavated the bank of earth behind it at an angle of forty-five degrees, or a slope of one length horizontal to one vertical; and if rock, at a slope of one-half a length horizontal to one vertical. For this constructive slope the contractor was invariably allowed as for so much excavation, whether actually made or not. No measurement for such excavation was ever made. The excavation was estimated as made in all cases.

As rock can be readily trimmed to a vertical face if of such a consistency as to require a wall to protect it, and as the excavations of earth in the canal prism are necessarily made during the suspension of navigation between the months of December and May when the banks are frozen, and may be cut vertically as readily as rock, it is scarcely necessary to say, even if there were no proof upon the subject, that practically little or no excavation was made behind the line of the walls. Indeed the walls themselves betray the fact that there had been no excavation of any consequence, for they could not have been built as they were without a vertical bank of some sort to support the loose stones of which their rear portions are composed. We believe these constructive estimates of earth and rock excavation constitute about one-fifth of the whole estimate for earth and about one-fourth of the whole estimate for rock excavation.

These proportions applied to all work paid for up to May 1, 1875, indicate an estimate for rock excavation which was never done of 13,505 cubic yards, and an estimate for earth excavation which was never done amounting to 26,110 cubic yards.

But the device for getting paid for constructive work was not exhausted on excavation.

After charging for excavating this body of earth behind the wall at a slope of 1 to 1 and of rock at a slope of ½ to 1, which was never done, the State appears to have been uniformly charged a second time for filling up the very same place and putting back the same rock and earth as so much embankment, though neither the rock nor earth had ever been disturbed.

There is no pretense that this space between the wall and the bank existed, or that such embankment was actually made; but if there had been occasion for embankment, the contract provides in the most explicit terms that in the case in question the contractor should receive no extra pay for it.

"No materials," such are the words of the contract, "embraced under the head of excavation and paid for as such will, when deposited in any embankment, be paid for as embankment, unless the same has been moved 200 feet in a line parallel with the canal." Here the excavation, in the first place, was not made; consequently no such material was moved; and if there had been excavation there was no occasion to move the material excavated 200 feet to get it into embankment.

The amount thus estimated for embankment in the last May estimate for this work, in violation of the plain letter of the contract, is about seven-eighths of the total estimate for embankment, or, say 62,977 cubic yards. Such is the quantity that remains after deducting from the total estimate, bridge embankments and those made in the rear of outside retaining walls.

For every linear foot of vertical wall built under this contract, the contractor has been credited with something over $1 50 for purely imaginary work, or an aggregate representing a loss to the State of $50,381 93.

We will here recapitulate the amounts thus far ascertained to have been allowed to the contractor under this contract, for work which does not appear ever to have been done.

24,840 cubic yards excavation of earth, behind vertical walls, 25c	$6,210 00
13,505 cubic yards excavation of rock, $2	27,010 00
2,500 cubic yards excavation of earth, estimated as rock, $2	5,000 00
62,977.41 cubic yards embankment, 80c	50,381 93
26,330 cubic yards lining, 45c	11,848 50
9,687 cubic yards vertical wall, dry and in cement, $4	38,748 00
3,271.07 cubic yards vertical wall, in cement, $3	9,813 21
66,269 feet B. M. docking pine, $20	1,325 38
Total	$150,337 02

Large as this sum is, fully one-third of the whole amount already credited on this still unfinished work, it is still very far from expressing the entire loss which has been sustained from the systematic disregard of the State's interests in its prosecution.

No estimate of that loss would approach completeness that did not include the difference in value for the purposes it was intended to subserve, between the work as it was done and as it was contracted to be done. We must defer our report upon that subject, however, to a more advanced stage of our investigation.

THE OPINIONS OF PROFS. MICHIE AND WHEELER.

Meantime we deem it our duty to submit to you the judgment passed upon this work by two of the higher engineering authorities in this country—Profs. Peter S. Michie and J. B. Wheeler, of the United States Military Academy at West Point, who inspected it with us only a few days before navigation was resumed in May last.

Speaking of this, and of Denison's work near Utica, upon which also we shall soon be prepared to report, these gentlemen say:

"The dry, vertical walls inspected by us between Port Schuyler and the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct, and on the berme side of the Erie Canal, near Utica, cannot, in our judgment, be regarded as any other than mere temporary structures, of but little utility, so far as canal purposes are concerned.

They do not prevent the immediate action of the water upon the earthen bank, owing to the absence of lining, and in a short time the more soluble portions of the bank are washed from their places into the canal through the large interstices left in these walls. As a consequence, the bank begins to sink from behind, and the pressure thence arising soon pushes the irregular mass of rubble outward, and ultimately overthrows it into the canal.

The cost of repairs in these structures is necessarily very great, and, in our opinion, would more than equal the original cost in eight or ten years, with the disadvantage that during their whole existence they are unsightly, unstable, and insecure.

As to their durability, judging from the present condition of those portions now standing, which have been constructed within the last two years, we do not think that they will perform their office for more than four or five years longer, without very extensive repairs.

We believe that, had these walls been constructed according to the specifications accompanying the contract, they would have fulfilled all the necessities of retaining and revetment walls, and would remain good and substantial, under the ordinary wear and tear of canal navigation, for more than thirty years, requiring each year but few and insignificant repairs, the expense of which would be but a very small percentage of the original cost.

The comparison between the so-called cement or mortar walls which we inspected, and those which are called for by the specifications would be, if possible, much more marked in favor of the latter. We saw no walls in any of our investigations that were worthy of the name of cement walls. They were in fact dry rubble walls, with mortar of exceeding poverty, filling, or partly filling, the exterior joints alone, or serving as filling for the numerous interstices between the small, irregular stones, of which the greater portion of the wall was built."

We have already shown that considerably more than a third of the money already received by the contractor for account of this work was given without any equivalent. We shall now proceed to show that the remainder of the expenditure has been incurred in deliberate violation of the law, in manifest disregard of the interests of the State, and apparently with a single eye to the interests of the contractor.

EXPENDITURES FOR VERTICAL WALLS.

When this work of removing bench walls was authorized, it was the obvious intention of the Legislature to have them replaced mainly by slope wall; vertical wall to be provided only where the exigencies of commerce required docking. That the Canal Commissioners so interpreted the purpose of the Legislature is apparent from the State Engineer's original exhibit of quantities, which shows 14,000 cubic yards of slope wall and only 9,000 of vertical.

But, as if distrustful of the influence of the contractor over its own agents, the Legislature, within six months from the time this work could have begun, in appropriating money to carry it on, absolutely prohibited the expenditure of more than five per cent. of the appropriation for vertical wall. Here are the words of the act:

"For removing slope wall and wall benches and constructing slope, vertical, and pavement wall on the Eastern Division Erie Canal, the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, but no more than five per cent. of the foregoing amount shall be expended on vertical wall."—*Laws of New-York*, 1870, *Volume 2, page* 1,892.

Regardless, however, both of the contract, which provided for nearly twice as much slope as vertical wall, and of the statute just cited, nearly ninety-five per cent. of the cost of this work has been incurred upon vertical wall and work incident to such construction, while not a single yard of slope wall has yet been laid. The reasons why this preference was given to vertical wall and the means by which that preference prevailed we shall notice presently. We refer to this feature of the case now to show that for less than the original appropriation of $84,645 the whole work, from Port Schuyler to the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct, could have been completed under this contract, and in a far stricter conformity with sound principles of canal engineering.

A careful inspection of that portion of the canal embraced in this contract has satisfied us that none of this vertical wall was needed for docking purposes.

There were over 13,000 linear feet of stone and wood docking in West Troy, all constructed before this work was begun. That these are ample for the exigencies of commerce for that stretch, so far as the interests of the canal are concerned, will hardly be contested by any but those who are interested in having their private property improved at the expense of the State, and by contractors interested in doing it.

Our investigation has further satisfied us that there is no excuse, in an economical point of view, for such expensive structures as vertical walls in the prism of the canals, except where they are required for discharging and taking cargo, or where contiguous and valuable improvements demand the minimum breadth of water-way, and for the simple and obvious reasons that the banks of a canal can be protected by slope and pavement wall at much less than half the prime cost of vertical wall, and as the former repose on a neutral slope they are, if well built, practically permanent, while the vertical wall is constantly subject to the thrust of the bank, to counteract which it must be thoroughly and therefore expensively built.

The form of prism with sloping sides, we may here remark, is theoretically the correct one, for the reason that the mechanical work of displacement required to move boats through a narrow water way with sloping banks, is decidedly less than is required to move them through a water way of equivalent sectional area with vertical sides.

Assuming that these considerations should have determined the character of this improvement, and that they did determine the legislation in regard to it, we have made computations based on a careful inspection of the site, upon the records that are preserved of the cross sections taken during the progress of this work and upon the recorded field notes of the work of enlargement covering this ground, unhappily the most reliable of all, to ascertain the cost of substituting slope walls for the old bench walls the whole distance covered by this contract, and at the prices named in it.

They sum up as follows:

92,000 cubic yards earth excavation, 25 cents	$23,000 00
11,000 cubic yards rock excavation, $2	22,000 00
41,325 cubic yards slope and pavement wall, 95 cents	39,258 75
21,250 cubic yards lining, 45 cents	9,562 50
200,000 feet board measurement hemlock timber, $8	1,600 00
Total	$95,421 25
Deducting from this 25,000 cubic yards stone from old slope walls furnished by the State, 50 cents	12,500 00
Leaves the total appropriation required	$82,921 25

or $1,723 75 less for the whole work than the engineer's original estimate, or one-sixth of the amount already expended for only a partially completed improvement of a very inferior quality.

Not only has the money been wasted that has been spent in building the costly vertical, instead of the comparatively inexpensive slope wall, but in doing it they have not secured so great a reservoir capacity of these levels as would have been secured by slope walls upon the old lines, though an increase of such capacity was one of the pretexts by which the State has been beguiled into this folly.

We have instituted a comparison of the cross-sectional areas of the canal water-way between Denison's vertical walls and the water-way which would have been provided by the substitution of a slope wall for the bench wall, and have obtained the following results: The sectional area of water-way on the level between locks Nos. 3 and 4, with vertical walls, is now seventeen square feet less than it would have been with the proposed slope walls; between locks Nos. 4 and 5 the area, with vertical walls, is less by forty-nine square feet; between locks Nos. 5 and 6 the area of water-way is less by thirty-two square feet; between locks Nos. 6 and 7 it is less by twenty-five square feet; between locks Nos. 7 and 8 it is less by twenty-nine square feet; between locks Nos. 8 and 9 it is less by nineteen square feet; between locks Nos. 9 and 10 it is less by sixteen square feet; between locks Nos. 10 and 11 it is less by twenty square feet; between locks Nos. 11 and 12 it is less by forty square feet; between locks Nos. 12 and 13 it is less by seventeen square feet; between locks Nos. 13 and 14 it is less by thirty-six square feet; between locks Nos. 14 and 15 it is greater by twenty-seven square feet; above lock No. 18 it is less by eighteen square feet; on the West Troy level it is greater by 22.5 square feet.

From these details it appears conclusively that the sectional area of water-way and consequent capacity of the canal has been reduced along the whole stretch covered by this work an average of five per cent. below the dimensions which would have been realized from the construction of slope walls.

HOW THE VERTICAL WAS SUBSTITUTED FOR THE SLOPE WALL.

We will now endeavor to explain the processes, as they have been developed in the testimony taken before us and from official records, by which vertical dry or cement walls came to be substituted for slope wall on this work.

The circumstances in which this contract had its inception all point to the conclusion that a plot had been formed to defraud the State under the law for removing bench walls between Port Schuyler and the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct, which is older than the contract itself, and the co-operation or connivance of some, at least, of the State officers was regarded as an indispensable and an assured element of its success.

All the annual appropriation acts for new work and extraordinary repairs of the canals, from 1867 to and including 1873, have contained the following provision:

"SEC. 4. * * * No part or portion of the moneys herein appropriated for new work or work on change of plan shall be expended or paid, nor shall any contract involving such expenditure and payment be made on behalf of this State, until the maps, plans and estimates for such new work shall have been submitted to and approved by the Canal Board, and the work shall be advertised and let to the lowest bidder."

The 9th section of chapter 377 of the Laws of 1850, already cited, defines this duty of the Division Engineer in yet more explicit terms.

We have already cited the proof that no surveys, maps, or estimates, as required by law, were ever made, much less submitted to be approved by the State Engineer and Surveyor and by the Canal Board, before this contract was let.

Mr. Crocker, the Division Engineer at that time, and whose duty it was to have caused them to be made and submitted, swears that none were made. Mr. Yates, the Division Engineer, swears that there was no evidence in his office that any had been made preparatory to the letting of this, nor indeed to the letting of any other pending contract on this division.

In the face of this undisputed state of facts, we find the following record, in the official proceedings of the Canal Board for July 21, 1869:

"*By Mr. Bascom, to the Canal Board:*

The Canal Commissioners having examined the maps, plans, and estimates this day submitted by E. H. Crocker, Division Engineer, for the construction of the following work, to wit:

* * * * * * *

13th.—For removing wall benches and constructing slope, pavement, vertical and retaining walls, and straightening the Erie Canal, from Port Schuyler to the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct.

Act chapter 877, Laws of 1869.

Estimated cost, $84,645.

Hereby approve the same and recommend their adoption.

O. BASCOM,
JOHN D. FAY,
Canal Commissioners.

By Mr. Bascom:

That the maps, plans, and estimates this day submitted to the Canal Board, and having been approved by the Board of Canal Commissioners, be adopted, and the work advertised for letting, in pursuance of section 4, chapter 877, Laws of 1869.

On calling the yeas and nays, the resolution was adopted."

Upon reference to the minutes of the Board of Canal Commissioners, as here cited, we find that, in point of fact, they never took any action whatever upon this Port Schuyler work until after the Canal Board had authorized it to be let, and their first step was in execution of powers with which the resolution of the Canal Board, just cited, clothed them. It appears further, by the testimony of Mr. Adin Thayer, that such was the uniform practice of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and that the record, therefore, which represents that the action of the Canal Board in authorizing the letting followed the presentation, by the Canal Commissioners, of maps, plans, estimates, and specifications which had been approved by them, is, was, and has always been a pure fiction.

THE HIGHEST BIDDER GETS THE CONTRACT.

We hasten on to another phase of this extraordinary business.

The Constitution, article 7, section 3, provides that "all contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made with the person who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance."

This contract, instead of being given as the Constitution required, and according to the terms of the proposals to the bidder who offered to do the work and provide the materials at the lowest price, proves to have been given to that one, of all others, who, as he was permitted to interpret the contract, actually bid the highest price, while the bids of eleven other competitors, every one of whom—giving the contract the same interpretation—offered to take it at prices more favorable to the State, were rejected.

The official records make this perfectly clear. Mr. Crocker's (the Division Engineer) exhibit of quantities for the letting, based, as he says, upon "a partial ocular survey," was as follows:

1 bailing and draining	$500
40,000 cubic yards excavation of earth, at 20c	8,000
1,000 cubic yards rock blasted, $1 50	1,500
500 cubic yards rock not blasted, $1	500
1,100 cubic yards embankment, 20c	220
7,500 cubic yards lining, 25c	1,875
100 cubic yards puddling, 50c	50
14,000 cubic yards slope and pavement wall, $1 50	21,000
9,500 cubic yards vertical wall (dry,) $4	36,000
100,000 feet B. M., white oak timber, 50c	5,000
488,800 feet B. M., hemlock, 20c	9,776
2,800 pounds spikes and nails, 8c	224
Total	$84,645

Fourteen persons and firms submitted bids for the contract, as follows:

	Bailing and Draining	Excavation	Rock Blasted	Rock not Blasted	Embankment	Lining	Puddling	Slope Wall	Vertical Wall, Dry	Oak Lumber	Hemlock Lumber	Spikes and Nails	
H. D. Denison	$1,000	$0 25	$2	$2 00	$0 80	$0 45	$0 50	$0 95	$4 00	$25 00	$8 00	$0 06	
Flood & Coleman	2,900	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	50	2 00	1 49	2 47	50 00	22 50	9	
C. P. Skinner		No	bids	in	detail	found.	Gross sum bid.						$77,654 00
N. Stanton Gere													78,028 20
John Phelan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Philip H. Horsch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Samuel Donaldson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
C. J. De Graw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
E. W. Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Jacob Schaub	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
J. V. Boomer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chas. Van Derken	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
C. A. Harrington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Arch. McArthur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

When these prices are multiplied by the quantities set forth in the engineer's estimate, the aggregate of each bid is found to be:

	Bid.
H. D. Denison	$74,183 40
Flood & Coleman	76,174 00
C. S. Skinner	77,654 00
N. Staunton Gere	78,028 20
John Phelan	80,971 00
Philip H. Horch	81,574 40
Samuel Donaldson	81,952 40
C. J. DeGraw	82,453 00
E. W. Williams	84,452 00
Jacob Schaub	86,038 40
J. V. Boomer	86,764 40
Charles Van Derker	89,703 60
C. A. Harrington	99,954 00
Archibald McArthur	105,958 60

Upon this basis of calculation, Denison's bid appears the lowest, and upon that pretext the contract was awarded to him.

By reference to the engineer's estimate, the major quantities are found to be:

Earth excavation	40,000 yards.
Slope wall	14,000 yards.
Vertical wall	9,000 yards.
Oak timber	100,000 feet.
Hemlock timber	488,800 feet.

And the minor quantities are:

Rock excavation	1,500 yards.
Embankment	1,100 yards.

Denison obtained this contract by bidding a very low price for three of the major quantities, and an absurdly high price for two of the minor quantities. Thus he bids for slope wall, 14,000 yards, 95 cents, while all the other bids ranged from $1 49 to $2 20 per yard, the engineer's estimate being $1 50.

For oak timber, 100,000 feet, $25 per thousand, other bids ranging from $30 to $70 per thousand, the engineer's estimate being $50.

For hemlock timber, 488,800 feet, $8 per thousand, all other bids ranging from $13 to $30, and the engineer's estimate being $20.

For rock excavation, 1,500 yards, $2, all other bids ranging from 50 cents to $1 75, the engineer's estimate being $1 and $1 50.

For embankment, 1,100 yards, eighty cents per yard, all other bids being from nineteen cents to forty cents, the Engineer's estimate being twenty cents.*

The monthly estimate for June 1, 1875, shows that Denison had been credited up to that time as follows:

Bailing and draining (in part)	$600 00
124,195 cubic yards of earth excavation, 25 cents	31,048 75
54,021 cubic yards of rock excavation, $2	108,042 00
73,460 cubic yards of embankment, 80 cents	58,768 00
26,330 cubic yards of lining, 45 cents	11,848 50
8,643 cubic yards of puddling, 50 cents	4,321 50
52,983 cubic yards of vertical wall, dry, $4	211,932 00
686,293 feet of B. M. hemlock timber, $8	5,490 00
25,948 feet of B. M. oak timber, $25	648 70
4,593 pounds of spikes, 6 cents	275 58
Total	$432,975 03
For Extra Work.	
15,378 cubic yards vertical wall in cement, $3	$46,134 00
4,500 feet B. M. docking pine, 25 cents	112 50
82,779 feet B. M. chestnut, $25	2,069 50
6,936 pounds wrought-iron, 12 cents	832 32
1,700 pounds cast-iron, 10 cents	170 00
408,962 feet B. M. docking pine, $20	8,179 24
1,549 cubic yards loose stone, $2	3,098 00
5,686 feet B. M. pine timber, $35	199 01
10 days' carpenter work, $3	30 00
4 days' mason and stone-cutting, $3	12 00
165¾ lineal feet coping, $3	497 25
Total	$494,308 85
Materials Delivered.	
18,347 feet B. M. pine docking, $15	$275 20
Total	$494,584 05
Deduct materials furnished by the State: 6,678 cubic yards slope wall stone, 50 cents	3,339 00
Amount credited contractor	$491,245 05

As the contract was originally awarded, Denison was the lowest bidder, and if he had executed the work he actually contracted to do, his prices would have been most favorable to the State; but no sooner was the contract signed, than the plan of the work and the conditions upon which it was to be executed, were so completely changed as to make his bid by far the highest that was made. Instead of building the slope wall for which he had contracted at ninety-five cents a yard, he was allowed to build only vertical wall for which he was allowed, when laid dry, $4 per cubic yard, and when laid in cement, $7.

The oak timber which he agreed to furnish at $25 per 1,000 feet—while the engineer's estimate was $50 per 1,000 and the average of all other bids was almost, if not fully, up to that figure—was reduced to one-quarter the original quantity, and in its place a less durable material was charged as "extra work" at its full market value.

THE DIFFERENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

The engineer's estimate of 1,500 cubic yards of rock excavation was increased to 54,021 cubic yards, for which Denison is credited $2 per yard, while the engineer's estimate is from $1 to $1 50 per cubic yard, and the average of all other bids not over $1 25.

The embankment was increased from 1,100 yards to 73,460 yards, for which he received a credit of eighty cents a yard, notwithstanding his price is sixty cents per yard greater than the engineer's estimate, and about fifty cents greater than the average of all other bids.

Taking this contract now in the shape to which it has been transformed by the connivance of the State's agents, and multiplying its several quantities by the prices bid by the unsuccessful competitors in September, 1869, we obtain the following results:

1875, June 1. Denison was credited as above for work done under his contract	$432,975 03
Edw. W. Williams' prices for same work would aggregate	$270,074 76
Difference against State	$162,900 27
John Phelan's prices, &c	$280,043 64
Difference against State	$152,931 39
Samuel Donaldson's prices, &c	$286,838 57
Difference against State	$146,136 46
Charles J. De Graw's prices, &c	$300,921 40
Difference against State	$132,053 63
Charles Van Derker's prices, &c	$302,065 12
Difference against State	$130,909 91
Flood & Coleman's prices, &c	$316,437 52
Difference against State	$116,537 51
Philip Horsch's prices, &c	$325,784 95
Difference against State	$107,190 08
John V. Boomer's prices, &c	$339,030 70
Difference against State	$93,944 33
Jacob Schaub's prices, &c	$350,799 03
Difference against State	$82,176 00
Charles A. Harrington's prices, &c	$363,852 49
Difference against State	$69,122 54
Archibald McArthur's prices, &c	$417,442 23
Difference against State	*$15,532 80

Such was the process by which the Canal Commissioners managed to give this contract, not to the lowest, but to the very highest bidder, to a man whose prices for the work actually done were $162,900 more than the prices for the same work, by a perfectly responsible competitor, and all for an improvement not authorized by any law—not provided for by any contract, and from any point of view in which it may be regarded, several times more expensive than there was any occasion for.

Among the larger items of expenses brought into existence by this wholly unauthorized and unlawful departure from the original contract, we have spoken of vertical cement wall, which, as appears by the last June estimate, had already swollen to 15,378 cubic yards. As no cement wall was exhibited in the quantity sheet, at the letting, none was bid for and none was provided for in the contract. This wall, therefore, is estimated as extra work, at the rate of $7 the cubic yard, or $3 more than the contract price for dry vertical wall.

It is in evidence before us, that on the same day that Denison handed in his bids on that contract, indeed on the very same sheet, he bid for cement wall on the stretch of the canal immediately adjoining this work west, $5 a cubic yard, and was awarded the contract. Knowing that he had bid for cement wall in this vicinity at $5 a yard, the engineers and auditing officers, instead of inviting proposals for cement wall on the Port Schuyler work, as the law required them to do before embarking upon any such construction, allowed Mr. Denison $7 per cubic yard, or $2 per yard in excess of the above-mentioned bid, which, upon the cement wall already credited to him, represents a difference to the prejudice of the State of over $30,000.

We have stated that this cement wall estimated as extra work, and a very large proportion at least of the vertical wall constructed under this contract, was built and credited to the contractor without any legal authority whatever.

The law of 1850, chapter 377, section 8, says: "No alteration shall be made in any map, plan, or specification adopted by the Canal Board, and so exhibited or the plan of any work under contract during its progress, except by the consent and approval of the Commissioner and the Division Engineer, nor unless the description of such alteration, and the approval thereof be reduced to writing, and be signed by the parties making the same, and a copy thereof shall have been filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to authorize any change of plan that shall increase the expense of the work, or create any claims against the State for damages arising therefrom, unless a written statement, setting forth the objects to be attained by such change, and the expense thereof, shall have been submitted to the Canal Board, and their assent at a meeting in which the State Engineer and Surveyor was present shall have been obtained."

It is sufficient for us to say that no such description or written statement has been submitted to the Canal Board, and that the alterations which have been made in the conditions of this contract which have swollen its expenses to the State from $74,183 to $491,245, have been made without any authority of law whatever.

Why the work on this contract has been directed by the State's agents so systematically in the interest of the contractor, and with such a reckless indifference to the interests of the State, demands some explanation. The subject has received and will continue to receive our careful attention. It would be premature to lay before you all the testimony we have taken upon this subject until our inquiries have covered a somewhat larger surface than has yet been possible.

We are prepared, however, to express our convictions now, that most of the fraud perpetrated under this contract may be traced directly to the predominating influence of leading canal contractors.

It will be quite too apparent to those who will study the subject by the light of the facts we shall lay before you that the laws relating to the canals have been uniformly construed in the interest of the contractors, who appear to be the only permanent political power in the State, and that the accounts of the State with them have been usually kept by men more or less directly under their influence or control.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Other aspects of the contract were developed in the testimony taken before this Commission which merit attention, but they can be more suitably presented in a final report. Confining ourselves, therefore, as exclusively as possible to the mode in which this contract has been let and executed, we find:

1. That it was let without any preliminary survey, or the production of any such survey, map, or estimates of the work to be done and materials to be furnished as the law required.

2. That E. H. Crocker, the division engineer, whose duty it was to furnish them, never made any such survey, map, and estimate.

3. That V. R. Richmond, the State Engineer and Surveyor, whose duty it was to submit them, never submitted any such survey, map, or estimate, with his approval indorsed thereon, or filed any such documents in his office.

4. That O. Bascom and John D. Fay, then Canal Commissioners, on the 21st of July, and prior to the letting of this contract, certified to the Canal Board that they had that day examined and approved of maps, plans, and estimates submitted the same day by the said E. H. Crocker, Division Engineer, for the work afterward described in said contract; had approved of the same, and had recommended their adoption, though no such maps or estimates had been made or examined by either of them.

5. That the Canal Board, on the same 21st day of July, resolved, "That the maps, plans, and estimates which had that day been approved by the Canal Commissioners and submitted to the Canal Board, be adopted, and advertised for letting," though no such survey, maps, or estimates, as the law required, were submitted either to the said board, or to the said Canal Commissioners.

6. That the said contract was advertised and let by the said Canal Commissioners without their having in their possession any such knowledge of the work and materials required for its execution as the law required them to obtain, before they were authorized to invite proposals for it.

7. That the recorded minutes of the Canal Commissioners show that the first action taken by that board in relation to this work was to direct the issue of proposals for letting it, in execution of the orders of the Canal Board; that the report signed "O. Bascom" and "John D. Fay," presented to the Canal Board on the 21st of July, 1869, which represented that maps, plans, and estimates of this Port Schuyler and fourteen other works, had been submitted to the Canal Commissioners by E. H. Crocker, Division Engineer, and that the said Canal Commissioners had approved the same and recommended them for adoption, was entirely false in each and every particular.

8. That the resolution adopted by the Canal Board importing that maps, plans, and estimates for the Port Schuyler and for fourteen other works, approved by the Canal Commissioners, had been submitted to the Canal Board on the 21st day of July, 1869, was based upon a false certificate of Canal Commissioners Fay and Bascom.

9. That it was not the practice in 1869, nor has it been the practice since, for the Division Engineer of the Eastern Division to submit, for the State Engineer to approve, nor for the Canal Commissioners to submit to the Canal Board any such surveys, maps, plans, specifications, and estimates, as the law requires to be made preparatory to the letting of contracts, while it has been for the same period, and still is, the practice of the Canal Commissioner and Canal Board before inviting proposals for a contract, to proclaim it in the printed record of their proceedings, that such surveys, maps, plans, specifications, and estimates actually had been submitted, examined, and approved by their Boards respectively.

10. That the estimates of quantities exhibited by the Canal Commissioners at the letting of this contract were not based upon any actual survey and estimate of the work to be done and materials to be furnished, but mainly upon a calculation of the different kinds of labor and materials that would suffice in the aggregate to absorb the money then recently appropriated by the Legislature to this work.

11. That over $150,000 of the estimates for work done under this contract have been allowed for work and materials wrongfully estimated.

12. That a very considerable percentage of the money expended on all the recent contracts in the Eastern Division for constructive work was credited to the contractors with a full knowledge that it had never been done.

13. That not a single yard of the structures built under this contract is up to the specifications; that much of the wall is already out of line and in need of repairs, and must continue to be a source of considerable and permanent expense.

14. That whereas, the law under which this contract was let contemplated the replacement of wall benches between Port Schuyler and the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct, mainly with slope wall, which the contractor bound himself to build for ninety-five cents a yard; he has built no slope wall, but has built vertical wall exclusively, and at the rate, when dry, of $4 a yard, and when laid in cement at $7 a yard, though at the prices at which he took the contract the whole work might have been completed with slope wall for less than the State Engineer's original estimate of $84,645.

15. That many yards of this vertical wall were constructed along a rock face on the berme side of the canal, where they were utterly worthless.

16. That although no cement wall was estimated for in the contract, and the law expressly prohibits the making of any extraordinary repairs except by a contract, let according to law, to the lowest bidder, or upon conditions, in this case utterly disregarded, the contractor was allowed to construct 15,378 cubic yards of cement wall, at the rate of $2 a cubic yard more than he contracted the same day to do similar work for on an adjoining level, and for which he has already been credited the sum of $107,646.

17. That the vertical walls built unnecessarily, unwisely, and, to a large extent if not altogether, without any authority of law, under this contract have been so constructed as to encroach upon the waterway of the canal and reduce its cross-sectional area an average of at least five per cent. below what it would have been if the contract had been faithfully adhered to.

18. That the measurements were habitually made by assistants employed from month to month for specific jobs who gave no bonds, many of whom were and are conspicuously deficient in the more important qualifications for such a duty, who seem to have habitually accepted inferior work, and to have measured and estimated the work incorrectly with a full knowledge of the Resident and Division Engineers and usually under their instructions.

19. That no responsible officer of the Canal Department professed to have any accurate knowledge of the manner in which the work was done by the contractors, from direct personal supervision or inspection.

20. That no instance has come to our knowledge of an assistant being removed, or even rebuked, by any superior officer, for making false measurements and estimates, or for accepting bad work.

21. That none of the laws and regulations in regard to the making and preserving the records of field-work, or of materials supplied, appear to have been complied with, but, from the very inception of the contract, they seem to have been systematically neglected.

22. That, had the laws of the State and the regulations of the Canal Board been enforced, there is no reason to suppose that this contract, if made at all, would not have been fulfilled before this time, and for a sum not exceeding the amount of the original appropriation.

23. That, for the failure to enforce these laws and regulations, the Canal Commissioners and the Resident and Division Engineers for the Eastern Division, who have held office during the pendency of this contract, are primarily and to a greater extent than any other State officers, responsible.

24. That the parties interested in this contract, to whom it was unlawfully awarded, for whose behoof its conditions were unlawfully changed, and the work on it and materials furnished under it falsely measured and estimated, were H. D. Denison, James J. Belden, A. Cadwell Belden, and Thomas Gale.

25. That the false and fraudulent measurements, estimates, and allowances under this contract were only possible through the culpable neglect or connivance of the Canal Commissioners, Engineers, and Inspectors in charge with the contractors.

ALBANY, July 31, 1875.

JOHN BIGELOW,
A. E. ORR,
DANEL MAGONE, JR.,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, JR.

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* Laws of 1850, chapter 377, section 9

* It is worthy of remark, at this point, that on the same day and at the same time that Denison made these bids he made five other bids to the Canal Commissioners to build other slope walls under other contracts at from $1 40 to $3 per yard; to make eleven embankments, under other contracts, at from twenty cents to forty cents per yard; to furnish oak timber, under eight contracts, at from $40 to $60 per thousand, and hemlock timber at from $15 to $20 per thousand.

*The bids of Messrs. Gere & Skinner having been invalid for lack of detail, cannot be subjected to this analysis.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

STATEMENT FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1875.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following statement of the imports and exports of merchandise into and from the several ports of the United States during the month ended June 30, 1875, is furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

	Imports. Gold Values.	—Exports.— Domestic. Mixed Values.	Foreign. Gold Values.
Aroostook, Me	$1,379	....	....
Baltimore, Md	2,236,665	2,495,229	11,308
Bangor, Me	2,530	18,685	....
Bath, Me	11,535	73	....
Beaufort, S. C	297	17,405	....
Belfast, Me	2,848	....	....
Boston, &c., Mass	3,661,145	2,428,299	160,634
Brazos, &c., Texas	76,243	72,640	32,436
Brunswick, Ga	....	109,200	....
Buffalo Creek, N. Y	177,453	52,442	964
Cape Vincent, N. Y	52,765	72,658	4,628
Champlain, N. Y	260,885	196,552	79,899
Charleston, S. C	8,396	573,824	....
Chicago, Ill	60,041	480,656	1,557
C. Christi, Texas	15,029	43,383	11,249
Cuyahoga, Ohio	14,486	137,031	....
Detroit, Mich	270,132	395,295	5,561
Duluth, Minn	5,030	124,530	....
Dunkirk, N. Y	10,772	....	....
Erie, Penn	8,518	1,238	....
Fairfield, Conn	543	130	....
Fernandina, Fla	4,049	6,426	....
Galveston, Texas	9,583	186,633	....
Genesee, N. Y	22,504	66,075	1,290
Georgetown, S. C	....	1,352	....
Gloucester, Mass	12,397	....	75
Huron, Mich	103,907	480,825	981
Key West, Fla	76,786	89,073	40
Machias, Me	432	4,994	....
Marblehead, Mass	983	....	....
Miami, Ohio	51	122,265	....
Milwaukee, Wis	12,446	112,828	....
Minneapolis, Minn	35,351	144,003	1,109
Mobile, Ala	....	462,804	....
Newark, N. J	819	1,276	....
New-Bedford, Ms	....	41,725	....
Newburyport, Ms	46,343	....	....
New-Haven, Conn	152,344	683,305	....
New-London, Ct	61,486	....	....
New-Orleans, La	506,083	2,754,809	10,384
New-York, N. Y	27,446,005	25,402,623	913,419
Niagara, N. Y	129,797	51,291	16,493
Norfolk, &c., Va	15,318	147,428	....
Oregon, Oregon	15	....	....
Oswegatchie, N. Y	103,319	107,437	....
Oswego, N. Y	485,194	279,344	....
Passamaquoddy, M	73,453	102,179	304
Pearl River, Miss	283	42,343	....
Pensacola, Fla	1,574	109,902	....
Perth Amboy, N. J	206	....	....
Philadelphia, Penn	2,315,423	3,203,772	404
Portland, &c., Me	129,905	67,734	12,593
Puget Sound, W. T	2,432	25,459	....
Richmond, Va	3,564	133,780	....
Salem, &c., Mass	1,622	6,790	4
Portsmouth, N. H	3,415	....	....
Providence, R. I	39,975	....	....
Saluria, Tex	5,265	24,095	1,536
San Diego, Cal	2,313	40,870	....
Sandusky, Ohio	2,781	12,625	....
San Francisco, Cal	2,397,296	1,149,779	50,469
Savannah, Ga	212	234,487	....
St. Johns, Fla	....	5,843	....
St. Mary's, Ga	....	9,004	....
Stonington, Conn	78	....	....
Superior, Mich	1,108	210	....
Vermont, Vt	299,328	27,103	....
Waldoboro, Me	40	....	....
Willamette, Or'g'n	71,460	....	367
Wilmington, N. C	11,831	243,995	....
Total for June '75	42,466,379	41,806,537	1,316,821
Total for June '74	48,308,748	48,924,276	1,551,028
Total for twelve months ended June 30, 1875	533,000,309	559,224,304	14,058,322
Total for twelve months ended June 30, 1874	567,406,342	633,339,368	16,849,619
Total specie for June, 1875	1,811,166	17,963,321	493,975
Total specie for June, 1874	993,586	8,182,520	408,898
Total for twelve months ending June, 1875	20,894,217	83,857,129	8,275,013
Total for twelve months ending June, 1874	28,454,905	59,699,686	6,930,719

GOLD VALUE DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

June, 1875	$35,908,782
June, 1874	44,067,589
Twelve months, 1875	499,285,296
Twelve months, 1874	569,433,421
Value of foreign goods remaining in warehouse June 30, 1875	56,706,221
Value of foreign goods remaining in warehouse June 30, 1874	59,699,063

Note.—Returns for June were not received from Alaska, Paso del Norte, Texas and New-Mexico, and Saco, Me.

ROBBERY OF A TICKET-OFFICE.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday evening the ticket agent of the Southern Railroad at Far Rockaway visited his office to see if all was right for the night. As he opened the depot door he heard a noise in the ticket office, and, suspecting something wrong, obtained assistance, went again to the office, and upon opening the door found a man rifling the money-drawer. The man was at once arrested, and upon searching him a glazier's diamond, with which he had cut out a pane of glass from the office window, and $4 in five-cent pieces were found. He gave his name as William Irving, and was locked up for examination. On Friday the same ticket office was entered and robbed of $25, no doubt by the same man, who, it appears, until recently had been in the employment of the company as a painter, and had stolen several articles from the paint shop, among them the glazier's diamond.

LONGSTREET AND S. D. LEE.

The ex-Confederate Gens. Longstreet and S. D. Lee casually met at a hotel in Atlanta, Ga., a day or two ago, and after supper had a pleasant conversation. The Atlanta *Herald* says of them: "Gen. Longstreet is less changed in appearance than recent newspaper notices have induced us to expect. Instead of the rich, flowing chestnut beard of Lee's able Lieutenant, there is now the neatly-trimmed Burnside whisker of almost silvery whiteness. Gen. Longstreet is undecided as to his future residence, though he expressed, last night, a decided preference for a residence in Georgia. Gen. Stephen Lee is a much younger man than Longstreet. Small and sinewy, he is very striking in his expression of nervous force at rest, and of marked and self-asserting individuality."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

THE CENTENNIAL.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 2.

The work for increased hotel room in this city has commenced, and in a short time a substantial though temporary hotel, capable of accommodating between 5,000 and 6,000 guests, will be under way within the shadow of the main Exhibition building, and before this one is finished another hotel on a large scale will be commenced in the same locality. Quite a number of the city hotels will be enlarged and improved before the Exposition commences, and in many instances the capacity will be increased from seventy-five to 160 per cent. Then, again, many thousands of our private residences will be fitted up for the purpose of receiving boarders and lodgers during the Centennial.

For the purpose of finding out the present capacity of the hotels in this city, as compared with the proposed increased accommodations next year, a visit was made yesterday to nearly all the public houses where boarding and sleeping accommodations are furnished, and careful inquiry of the proprietors, or those representing them, showed that the hotels to-day have sleeping room for about 10,000 guests, and proposed improvements will accommodate over 3,000 more. As stated, very many of the houses contemplate extensive additions during the Centennial, and several of them will about double their present capacity. Appended will be found the result of the investigations made, and the figures show simply the number of guests who can be furnished with sleeping room:

	Present capacity.	Proposed increase.
Continental, Ninth and Chestnut sts	1,000	1,200
Merchants', 42 North Fourth st	600	no increase
American, Chestnut, above Fifth st	500	[illegible]
Girard, Ninth and Chestnut	400	400
St. Cloud, 409 Arch st	360	500
Bingham, Eleventh and Market sts	300	no increase
St. Elmo, 317 Arch st	300	no increase
Collonnade, Fifteenth and Chestnut	300	700
St. Stephen's, 1,018 Chestnut st	300	undecided
Eagle, 227 North Third st	250	no increase
Washington, 709 Chestnut st	250	350
La Pierre, Broad st., below Chestnut	250	250
Revere, 923 Chestnut st	250	400
Red Lion, 472 North Second st	250	no increase
Ridgway, Market Street Wharf	250	no increase
Merchants', 415 North Third st	250	no increase
Central Avenue, 831 Market st	200	250
Mansion, 619 Arch st	200	350
Irving, 919 Walnut st	175	no increase
Penn Manor, 8th and Spring Garden	150	175
Smedley's, 1,227 Filbert st	120	150
Johnson's, 1,115 Market st	120	200
Baid Eagle, 416 North Third st	125	no increase
Penn. Farmer's, 346 North Third st	125	undecided
St. Charles, 54 North Third st	175	325
Allegheny, Market, ab. Eighth st	125	250
Tiger, 325 Vine st	140	no increase
Arch Street House, No. 1 Arch st	125	undecided
Markoe, 919 Chestnut st	125	undecided
Guy's, Seventh and Chestnut sts	125	no increase
Great Western, 1,311 Market st	100	150
Commercial, 826 Market st	125	no increase
Clarendon, 115 South Eighth st	100	no increase
St. James, 304 Race st	100	no increase
Bull's Head, 1,015 Market st	114	175
Barley Sheaf, 257 North Second st	80	150
Black Bear, 425 North Third st	80	150
Montgomery, Sixth and Willow sts	80	undecided
European, 315 Arch st	60	undecided
United States, Ninth and Walnut sts	50	undecided
Wm. Penn, 3,817 Market st	60	undecided
Allen's, 1,220 Market st	48	62
Columbia, 111 North Third st	95	122
Germania, 2,330 Market st	40	undecided
Black Horse, 252 North Second st	70	150
Zeiss, 820 Walnut st	60	no increase
Lincoln, 319 North Fourth st	60	no increase
White House, 316 North Third st	60	no increase
Sorrel Horse, 268 North Fourth st	65	no increase
Golden Fleece, 350 Chestnut st	45	undecided
Petry's, Broad and Cherry st	65	undecided
Top Gallant, Broad and Ridge av	45	no increase
National, 1,715 Market st	15	[illegible]
Mercantile, 23 South Tenth st	50	75
Brady, 242 N. Eighth, (unfinished)	....	100
Brennan's, 728 Filbert st	50	no increase
New-Market, 1,619 Market st	95	150
White Bear, Fifth and Race sts	20	35
Clinton, 1,608 Ridge av	30	180
Manufacturers', 310 Cherry st	30	77
Columbia, 216 North Second st	25	no increase
Howard, 703 Chestnut st	30	50
Total	10,182	13,123

Of the above hotels some three or four only are conducted now on the European plan. There are a few small houses, in different parts of the city, not given in the list.

THE STORMS IN INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of July 31 has reports of the condition of the crops in every county in Indiana with which communications could be had by telegraph, with mail reports from others, and also special dispatches from a considerable portion of Eastern Illinois. From these reports it appears that the injury done by the recent storms is wide-spread and remarkably uniform, even in widely-separated localities. In all, except a few northern counties of Indiana, the damage to the wheat has been very great. Most of it is cut and in shock, but there has been no opportunity to house or thrash it, and it has sprouted, rendering it altogether unmerchantable, and much of it unfit for any use whatever. The oats and flax have been beaten down by the heavy rains, and the ripened seed-balls of the flax are bursting, while the oats are in such condition that the greater part are only fit for feeding to stock. Until quite recently the promise was good for an unprecedented yield of oats, but the destruction wrought by the later rains will make the crop almost an entire failure. Early in the season corn promised well, but the excessive wet weather has damaged it greatly. Much of that in the bottoms is overflowed, and will be almost totally ruined, while that which is upon uplands has suffered severely, not only from the direct effects of too much rain, but from want of cultivation, which the rain has precluded. In many sections potatoes are rotting in the ground, and this crop will fall much below the average yield. In a few of the northern counties of Indiana there has been a gratifying exemption from the general disaster, and in these favored localities good crops of wheat, while other crops give flattering promise of a good yield. With these exceptions, and that of some of the southern counties, in which the wheat harvest, coming earlier, before the late continuous rains, enabled the farmers to secure it in tolerably fair condition, the outlook is a gloomy one for the producer. In this state of affairs the consumer is to be congratulated upon the fact that almost unprecedently heavy crops have been harvested in the trans-Mississippi States.

FLAX IN OREGON.

The Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin* has the following in reference to the cultivation and manufacture of flax in that State. "The success of flax culture for manufacturing linseed-oil leads to the use of the lint itself. Mr. Holman reports about 41,000 acres under cultivation for seed alone, this year. He supplies his own mill at Salem, and sells the rest of the seed to the California mills. He sends off a few bales of the lint to stray for upholstering, and possibly for bagging, but the straw is mostly burned, or left to waste. We know that the Dundee and Belfast manufacturers would pay good prices for this flax if it were prepared and sent to them. It was a bank of this flax sent to William Reid, Esq., in Dundee, that opened the eyes of manufacturers and led them to say it could not have been hoaxed; that such flax could not be raised in America, and that it was worth from $200 to $300 per ton for it. This flax sent to Belfast led the Messrs. Williamson and Messrs. Smith to Oregon, with the proper Rigs and Dutch seed for lint, which is now growing. Jesse Parrish, Esq., in Marion County, has about 100 acres. A few have smaller lots. It is well, however, to pull or reap it, and ret and scutch it. Some skilled men are successful in preparing it for market. A gentleman who came on the Ajax is just from Scotland. He saw some flax in Mr. Reid's office, and said: 'If Oregon grows such flax you can quickly build up a Dundee on the Willamette.'"

RAILROAD BUILDING IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the present year shows unusual activity in railroad building in California. The track-laying advances rapidly in San Bernardino Valley, and about 2,000 graders are digging away at San Fernando, Tehachepa, and San Gorgonio, and the present rate of progress indicates that the promise of the completion of rail communication to the Colorado before July, 1876, will be fulfilled. Lately a party of railroad men have been examining the gap between Reading and Roseburg, with a view to the completion of the railroad between those points, but the *Alta* had not heard of any important results of their investigation, beyond a determination that twenty miles of road must be built this fiscal year. The construction of that road to give access by rail to Oregon and Washington, is deemed of much importance in view of the approach of the Pacific coast, and in promoting trade with the American holdings in British Columbia. The grading on the roads from Petaluma to San Rafael, and from Colfax to Grass Valley, is advancing at a good rate. [illegible] the Central Pacific Railroad Company for a railroad from Woodland to Colusa and Tehama.

AN OLD NEGRO BARBER.

Quite a remarkable colored resident of Springfield, Mass., is Levi Childs, who was born at Ellicott's Mills, Md., in 1798, and, in spite of the hardships of his long and checkered life, is now as frisky as most men of forty. Indeed the *Republican* says that his eye is wondrously bright, his hair only half gray—at seventy it was coal black—and his vital spark promises to burn with undiminished intensity for many years longer. The first forty years of his life were spent in slavery; but he learned the carpenter's and barber's trades, and saving little by little by working evenings and Sundays, he finally purchased his freedom for $2,000. After becoming a free man he determined to liberate his wife and nine children, and by the same patient industry and frugality, he succeeded in doing, paying $400 apiece for them. At the age of sixty-five he joined the Union Army, and served two years in a colored regiment. He has been married three times, and eight free children have been born to him, making a grand total of seventeen children, all of whom are in Washington, D. C. He has lately opened a barber's shop in Springfield, and is assisted by his step-daughter, who cuts hair and wields the razor with all the dexterity of her professional brothers.

AN OLD KNIFE AND FORK.

RELICS OF TABLE CUTLERY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY—A BRIDAL PRESENT OF THAT TIME.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* has come into temporary possession of a knife and fork, which it thus describes:

It is an heirloom in the family of one of our German citizens, and it dates back to fully two centuries ago. This wonderful relic is simply a table-knife and fork inclosed in a leathern case, and which, about the middle of the seventeenth century, formed the very acceptable bridal present to a young German maiden of the well-to-do class in the Bavarian-Alpine district. It is a very quaint, old affair. The leathern sheath which carries the knife and fork is coarsely sewn together, but lavishly stamped. The knife and fork themselves show the same incongruities of workmanship. Their manufacturer has evidently lavished all his skill upon them, but the art of manufacturing was in its infancy, and the designs are almost grotesquely rude. The knife is about eight inches long, heavy as a half dozen table-knives of to-day, strong as a butcher-knife, and is a savage-looking affair to put into a lady's hand. On one side of the blade is the inscription in rude old-fashioned German: "Ein scheene kling." On the other side is "Ein Freiden Ding," which may be translated: "A beautiful blade is a joyous thing." The handle is of white bone, strongly bound with steel. On one side are engraved flowers and the picture of a man in the costume of the period. On the other side is the inscription:

> "Das ich dich liebe trey
> Darob der Heimmel zeig sey."
>
> "That I truly love thee,
> May Heaven a witness be."

The fork is equally characteristic. It is strong enough to lift a cock of hay, and almost large enough. It has two tines, four inches long, and the lovely bride must have had a mouth of generous proportions to have accommodated the piece of meat which its spread would require. Its handle is also made of white bone, strongly bound with steel and elaborately engraved. On one side is the figure of a young maiden in a short-sleeved *decolletée* dress, and with a fearfully high back-comb in her hair. In her left hand she carries a heart from which the flames of love are bursting. Below her are represented two hearts, which are also flaming out vigorously, presumably with love's sacred fires. On the other side is the inscription:

> "Der Himmel segne dich,
> Und denk dabei an mich."
>
> "Heaven's blessings fall on thee,
> And ever think thou on me."

STEALING PHYSIC.

WHAT WAS SEEN THROUGH AN AUGER-HOLE—HOW A PROMINENT DRUGGIST IN INDIANAPOLIS REPLENISHED HIS STOCK.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 31.

William M. Aughinbaugh, a young druggist, was arrested yesterday morning for larceny. For nearly a year several drug firms have been missing articles of value—quinine, morphine, iodide of potassium, and other drugs of a costly and portable nature—and though suspicion had pointed in his direction, his previous good character, and the danger of making such a serious charge without incontrovertible proof, had deterred the sufferers from mentioning their losses. At Hasket & Hetselgesser's drug house, these suspicions had taken shape, and Mr. Hetselgesser about two weeks since laid the plans that succeeded yesterday in the capture of the culprit. It seems that Aughinbaugh, in laying in his supplies of stock, would call at this as at the other establishments at an early hour in the morning, when there was no one in attendance but the porter, whose duty it was to sweep out the store, and call for some article which he knew to be on the second or third floor, and while the porter was absent attending to his order he would fill his pockets with the more valuable drugs. A hole was bored in the partition of the stairway leading into the basement, and at an early hour yesterday morning, when Frederic Oder, the porter, gave the signal that Aughinbaugh was coming, Mr. Hetselgesser secreted himself and glued his eye to the auger-hole, which gave a full view of the store. Aughinbaugh called for two pounds of mustard, and while the porter went to the third floor to get the article he commenced his work, pocketing in rapid succession one pound iodide potassium, one pound hydrate chloral, and five boxes of pills. After securing his mustard-seed Aughinbaugh walked briskly down the street, followed by Mr. Hetselgesser and the porter, who arrested him on Illinois street. All the articles except the hydrate of chloral were found on his person. What disposition he made of that is unknown. He was taken to the station-house, and at his preliminary examination before Mayor Caven pleaded not guilty, and was placed under $300 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury. The value of the articles stolen is about $8.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, 2d inst., supplies the following: "The anthracite coal trade is fairly active under a steadily increasing tonnage. The Schuylkill region is throwing an immense amount of coal into the market. The shipments by road and the canal for the week ending on the 24th ult. were nearly 241,000 tons, a large increase on the tonnage of corresponding week last year, and the tonnage of the region is now, notwithstanding the five months' coal suspension, within about 1,600,000 tons of what it was at this date in 1874. The other anthracite coal regions are also producing largely, and steadily gain on the production at the same time last year. The advance in the prices of anthracite coal for the month of August, which is quite small, goes into operation to-day. The demand for all the several sizes of prepared coal is good, and most of the operators and the Reading Coal and Iron Company being well supplied with orders. The retail trade in this city begins slowly. The proceedings before the Legislative Investigating Committee have commanded much attention, and most domestic consumers of coal will probably await its report before giving their orders. The month of August will no doubt witness increased activity in the local retail trade, but as to the direction it will take is a little uncertain."

ANOTHER LIVING MAN WITH A HOLE THROUGH HIS HEAD.

Moses Ballerstein, of Hartford, was accidentally shot through the head, March 26. The ball entered at about the centre of the forehead, and its effect was to render him unconscious for about half an hour, after which, not knowing the extent of his injuries, he walked unassisted to his house, a mile distant. A doctor probed the wound to the depth of a little over two inches, but could not reach the ball, which had evidently lodged in the back of the skull. He was put to bed and kept perfectly quiet, with hardly anything to eat until the tenth day, when some matter came out of the wound, affording relief, and restoring partially the power of speech, which he had lost soon after the accident. Twenty-one days after being shot, he had a relapse, but was brought out of it by the use of stimulants, after which he recovered rapidly, and he is now apparently as well as ever. No medicine was given in this case, careful dieting and keeping the wound open constituting all the treatment.

DEATH BY STARVATION.

A Mrs. Maltby died a painful death in Wallingford, Conn., last week. Eleven years ago she accidentally swallowed a solution of potash, which caused erosion and inflammation of the œsophagus, ending in permanent constriction and lessening of its calibre at a point about two inches above the superior end of the stomach. On account of this stricture she was compelled to exercise great caution in eating, as but a small mouthful of food well chewed would pass it. She claimed to have swallowed a cherry-stone about two weeks before her death, which she believed lodged in the narrowest portion of the œsophagus. From that time until her death no food could enter her stomach, and she died of starvation. The examination after death showed that she was right in her conjecture, for the cherry-stone was found closely filling up the tube.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES.

A museum in Nashville, Tenn., has come in possession of a large number of Indian curiosities lately found in Lewis and Maury Counties, that State. The largest specimen is a spear-head, which is shaped well and skillfully wrought. Then there are several hundred perfect arrow-heads, and a large number of scrapers for dressing hides. The collection of stone knives is large and one of the best to be found in this country. There are four stone awls that are wonderfully made, and seem to have done good service, as they are somewhat worn. All of the implements mentioned are made of a beautiful flint, but there are two dressing hammers that are made of a soft conglomerate. There are a great many hoes, made of a soft and light sandstone, many of which have certainly done faithful service.

POISONED BY A SPIDER'S BITE.

Major L. A. Barbour, of the Connecticut First Regiment, had one of his fingers bitten by a spider, in Hartford, several days ago. Saturday his condition was serious, but Sunday he was better, and he will probably get well. Major Barbour was at first taken sick at the stomach, with numbness of the limbs; soon his face, arms, and limbs began to swell, until they were enlarged to nearly twice their usual size, and his skin assumed a dark, purply hue.

AN EDITOR DEFENDS HIMSELF.

A telegram from Tarboro, N. C., to the Raleigh *News* says that A. McCabe, Esq., an ex-Federal official, member of the State Senate in 1872-3, and at present Radical candidate for the Constitutional Convention from Edgecombe, took offense at some strictures in the *Southerner* of that place on Friday last, and attacked Walter P. Williamson, its editor, about 8 o'clock in the evening. The latter fired upon him, and the ball took effect in the assailant's head below the right eye.

LAW REPORTS.

A NEW COURT-ROOM OPENED.

THE FIRST BUSINESS IN THE NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING—THE CASE OF THE SEIZURE OF BOOKS AND PAPERS—AN ALLEGED UNCONSTITUTIONAL POSTAL LAW.

Court business was transacted for the first time yesterday in the United States Circuit Court-room in the new Post Office building. This court-room, which is the centre one of three running across the northern part of the second floor of the building, is a counterpart of the United States District Court-room, which adjoins it on the west. They are probably the finest court-rooms in the country, having ceilings over sixty feet in height, galleries surrounding each room about midway between the floors and the ceilings, and magnificent bas-reliefs representing justice, law, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, &c., occupying prominent positions at the ends, sides, and over the doorways of the rooms. The Circuit Court room is so far finished as to admit of being carpeted and furnished, and the carpets and furniture are of the best possible kind.

Judge Blatchford sat at noon to take up motions in bankruptcy and Circuit Court motions, and to transact general Chamber business. There was a large attendance of the bar, considering that so many members are absent on their vacation. The court was opened for the first time by Mr. John Keefe, the crier, and the first case called was "Leland against Kuh," which, like most of the others called, was adjourned over. It was soon apparent that the room was very defective in its acoustic properties, and this, with the constant din arising from the incessant noise of vehicles in Broadway, will militate greatly against the satisfactory transaction of the business of the court.

The first case heard was the matter of the petition to have Philip Franklin adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, on the grounds that he had fraudulently conveyed $7,000 worth of goods in his store at No. 2,146 Third avenue to his wife for $5,000, and had then pretended that this money had been lost by him or stolen from him. The allegations were denied by Franklin's counsel, and decision was reserved.

A suit involving the power of the Government to compel the production of a defendant's books or papers as evidence against him in a revenue suit is now pending in the United States District Court. It is the suit of the Government against Leahy & Brothers, English lace importers, to recover $75,000, on the ground that the firm had incurred penalties to that amount by importing laces at an undervaluation. The act of June 22, 1874, contains the following provisions:

"In all suits and proceedings, other than criminal, arising under any of the revenue laws of the United States, the attorney representing the Government, whenever in his belief any business book, invoice, or paper, belonging to or under the control of the defendant or claimant, will tend to prove any allegation made by the United States, may make a written motion, particularly describing such book, invoice, or paper, and setting forth the allegation which he expects to prove; and thereupon the court in which such suit or proceeding is pending may, in its discretion, issue a notice to the defendant or claimant to produce such book, invoice, or paper in court."

At the time of the commencement of the suit, District Attorney Bliss made a motion which he claimed was in conformity with the provisions of the act, and Judge Blatchford issued a notice to defendants to produce certain documents, and it was duly served. Yesterday counsel for the defendants appeared in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, and moved to set aside the notice, on the grounds that the motion was prematurely made, that no definite time was specified for the keeping of the documents in the possession of the court, that the court has no power to keep them for an indefinite period, and that the allegations which District Attorney Bliss recites that he expects to prove are too vague to comply with the requirements of the law. After argument by Gen. H. E. Tremaine, controverting the points advanced in favor of the motion to set aside or vacate the notice, Judge Blatchford denied the motion, on the ground that its terms complied with the requirements of the law.

The Forty-third Congress doubled the rate of postage on third-class mail matter. Mr. Ivan C. Michels, of this City, was of the opinion that the law was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it was essentially a law for raising revenue, and had substantially, in its main provisions, originated in the United States Senate instead of in the House of Representatives, which latter body has the sole power of originating bills providing for the raising of revenue. To test the law Mr. Michels endeavored to mail a book from this City to Philadelphia at the old rate of postage, but Postmaster James refused to forward it, and Mr. Michels applied to Judge Blatchford for a mandamus to compel the Postmaster to mail the book. Argument on the application for a mandamus was to have been made yesterday, but it went over for the present. The court adjourned soon after, as a mark of respect to the late ex-President Johnson.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Rutherford vs. Brown.—Order granted.

La Furnee vs. La Furnee.—Report of Referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Bamberger vs. Meyer et al.—Motion granted.

Potter vs. Wexel et al.—Order that commission issue, &c.

Quackenbos vs. West.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to amend.

Trubee vs. Sypher et al.—Motion for security granted.

Chamberlain vs. Chamberlain.—See memorandum.

Feik vs. Graf.—See memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Curtis and Sedgwick.

Hanks vs. Stevenson.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Orders affirmed with costs.—Wade vs. De Leyer; Same vs. Same. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Molson's Bank of Montreal vs. Howard.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Holbrook vs. Orgler.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Payne, Administratrix, vs. The Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Wehle vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Fagnan vs. Knox.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

The American Dock and Improvement Company vs. Staley.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

The Tribune Association vs. Smith.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Roe vs. Roe.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Lehmaier et al. vs. Griswold.—Order affirmed with $10 costs to defendant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Conant vs. The National Ice Company of New-York.—New trial ordered with costs to defendant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Faulk vs. Kamp.—Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Fiske vs. Allen.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Patterson vs. Stettauer.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Haas, Assignee, &c., vs. O'Brien.—Judgment affirmed, without opinion.

By Chief Justice Monell and Judge Sedgwick.

Doyle et al. vs. Lord et al.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the Matter of the Application of Alice Hargrave, &c.—Henry W. Wheeler removed, and Joseph Lang appointed Receiver in his place.

In the Matter of William Monoyhan.—Commission de lunatico granted.

Solomon vs. The Congregation B'nai Jeshurum.—Motion denied.

THE IMPRISONED POLICEMEN.

The case in which Patrolmen Terence Finnerty and James Mulvey, of the First Precinct, were charged by a young Irish girl named Maggie Igoe with having assaulted herself and another girl on the Battery on Friday night, was called on for examination at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court. Capt. Petty appeared and asked for an adjournment to enable him to procure further evidence in support of the girl's charge. He said that he was busy yesterday paying off his men, and was unable to present then important evidence showing the truth and consistency of the complainant's story. All the persons mentioned by the girl as her friends or employers had been seen, and were prepared to give the girl a good character and corroborate all her statements connecting her with them in any way, but they could not be present in court yesterday.

Mr. Price, counsel for the defendants, said he would not oppose the application so far as it affected Finnerty, the one directly charged by the girl with having assaulted her, but that so far as Mulvey was concerned he should ask for his discharge, as the girl did not charge him with having assaulted her, but with having assaulted another girl who could not be found.

Justice Otterbourg said that he should set the case of both the defendants down for 2 o'clock this afternoon, and then see what the evidence would develope in relation to Mulvey's connection with the transaction charged.

A COMMISSION MERCHANT'S PERJURY.

In November, 1873, Fanny B. Lustig commenced a suit for divorce against her husband, Arnold Lustig, charging him with adultery. On Jan. 22 following, in the proceedings before Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, one Louis D. Davis, a commission merchant, as alleged, swore that he saw Lustig come out of a disreputable house in Stanton street with a woman. This was denied by Lustig, who had Davis indicted for perjury, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. Davis has a commission-house in Chicago and was consequently out of the reach of a warrant. He came back, however, to make some purchases and was arrested yesterday at No. 34 Walker street by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office. The alleged perjurer was brought before Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who fixed bail at $5,000, in default of which the prisoner was committed to the Tombs.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CRIMINALS DISPOSED OF—THIEVES, BURGLARS, AND PICK-POCKETS SENTENCED.

Richard E. Ellis, a book-keeper, aged twenty-one, and Bernard J. Flynn, aged fifteen, a porter, were charged with appropriating the sum of $41 25, the amount of a bill collected from Mrs. Black, No. 118 East Seventeenth street, for their employers, George A. Hearn & Son, dry goods dealers, at No. 775 Broadway. Four other indictments for embezzling various sums of money from his employers had been found against Ellis, who bore his disgraceful position with the utmost effrontery. Both prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced by Recorder Hackett—Ellis to five years in State Prison, and Flynn to two years in the same institution.

Frank Fuller, aged seventeen, charged with snatching a watch and chain valued at $75 from Clarence A. Knowlton, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Recorder to three years in the Penitentiary.

James Walton, who stole a watch and chain and $1 in money from Nicholas Kirwan, of No. 620 Grand street, while the latter slept on the sidewalk in Greene street, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

John Grogan, aged twenty-six, a boilermaker, was called up on two charges of larceny from the person. District Attorney Rollins accepted a plea of guilty on the charge of snatching a gold watch from Frederick Kearn, No. 181 Delancey street, on May 17. Recorder Hackett, addressing the prisoner, said that he regretted that severe sentences had no effect on men who live by the commission of crime. In 1869 he had sentenced the prisoner to five years in State Prison for larceny from the person, and now he stood before the court charged with a similar offense. Considering that he had saved the County the expense of a trial by pleading guilty, the court would mitigate the penalty, and sentence the prisoner to four years and six months in State Prison.

Julia Fitzgerald, who stole clothing and jewelry valued at $70, the property of Mrs. Julia Marks, No. 450 Pearl street, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in State Prison.

Timothy Purcell, a wood-peddler, entered the premises of Mrs. Mary A. Beattie, No. 222 East Tenth street, on pretense of disposing of his wares, and before leaving he stole jewelry valued at $100. He pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.

Mary A. McGrann, aged fifteen years, who stole a black silk dress, valued at $63, from Bertha Fernandez, of No. 989 Broadway, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Thompson and Joseph Miller, alias Webster, negroes, just out of State Prison, were brought up, charged with breaking into the shoe store of Pierre Raymond, No. 1,258 Broadway, on the night of July 25, and stealing shoes valued at $178. Both pleaded guilty, and were sentenced by Recorder Hackett to four years and six months in State Prison.

John Thompson, against whom two indictments for burglary and larceny from the person had been found, pleaded guilty to the former offense, charging him with breaking into the liquor-saloon of Margaret Flynn, No. 821 Tenth avenue, and stealing property valued at $30. He was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

Edward O'Donnell, blacksmith, of No. 573 West Fifty-second street, charged with being one of two men who broke into the shoe store of William Wright, No. 728 Tenth avenue, and stole therefrom a large quantity of property, was found guilty and sentenced to State Prison for three years.

A colored boy named Benjamin Noble, aged fifteen, charged with breaking into the grocery store of Louis Meyers, No. 252 Rivington street, and stealing $1 50 in money, pleaded guilty, and was committed to the House of Refuge.

A YOUNG LADY'S MURDER.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Rollins called up Jacob Standerman, a young German, indicted for murder in the first degree in having shot and killed on the evening of April 19, last, Miss Louisa Seidenwand, a young girl residing with her parents at No. 40 City Hall place. She was standing at Chatham and Roosevelt streets, with some friends, waiting to take an up-town car, when she was accosted by Standerman, a discarded suitor. Standerman asked the young lady to marry him, and she refused to converse with him on the subject. The unsuccessful suitor then became enraged, and drawing a pistol he shot her in the head, inflicting a wound which subsequently proved fatal. The father, mother, and other relatives of the deceased lady were present in court, attired in deep mourning. Mr. Howe, counsel for Standerman, not being prepared to proceed with the case, applied for a postponement, and the trial was set down peremptorily by Recorder Hackett for Tuesday next.

A VENDER'S BRUTALITY.

John Murray, a licensed vender, was charged at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, by John and Mary Costello, keepers of a second-hand store at No. 96 Washington street, with having violently assaulted them, and cut their heads and faces with a heavy driving-whip. They said that he asked to look at a vest in their store, and tore it in two pieces, and then jumped on his wagon to drive off, and that, on their attempting to stop him, he beat them as charged. The faces of the complainants presented a horrible appearance. The defendant was held to answer.

COURT NOTES.

Thomas Lenahan, charged with felonious assault, committed with a piece of lead pipe in Fifth avenue about a year ago, was admitted to bail yesterday in $1,000.

John Schmalzreid was held in default of $1,000, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of burglary preferred against him by Frederick Gugel, of No. 68 Hester street.

William Johnson and Philip Togel, two sneak thieves, who were caught ransacking the premises No. 193 Second street on Monday night, were held to answer by Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

On complaint of the officers of the Union Dime Savings Bank, at No. 396 Canal street, Robert Aiken was arrested and held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 11 York street, at the rear of the bank.

John McGuire, of No. 18 Morris street, was arrested on Monday morning, on West street, by Officer Bell, of the Fifth Precinct, who found four linen table-cloths in McGuire's possession, which he was charged with having stolen from the steam-boat Thomas Cornell, on which he was a fireman.

Mary Humbert, of No. 230 Mott street, made a friendly call on Monday on Mary Rice, at No. 120 Baxter street. When Miss Humbert took her leave, Miss Rice examined her bureau-drawer, and found $25 had also departed. Miss Humbert has changed her address from No. 230 Mott street to the Tombs.

During a fight in Michael Dolan's liquor store, No. 418 East Sixteenth street, on Monday night, Terence Callaghan, of No. 233 First avenue, was terribly beaten by Dolan and his barkeeper, John McPartland, and thrown out of the place. While Callaghan was lying on the sidewalk in an insensible condition Dolan fired four shots from his revolver at him, none of which took effect. Dolan and McPartland were locked up yesterday for trial by Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, in default of $2,500 bail each.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
11½—Sixpenny Savings Bank vs. Spofford.
21—Webb vs. Webb.
22—Matter of Garner.
34½—Collins vs. Buddensiek.
39—Muller vs. Muller.
80—McHenry vs. Hazard.
81—Hennessy vs. Empire Fire Ex Co.
90—Costello vs. O'Connor.

Call Nos. 101 to 182 inclusive.

There will be no Court held in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Saturday, Aug. 7, 1875. By order of T. R. WESTBROOK, Justice.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William Ramsey, burglary.
William Carlisle, burglary.
James Campbell, burglary.
Frederick Jaques, Peter Flaherty, and Robert Lee, burglary.
John F. Mayer, burglary.
John Edwards, burglary.
Edwin Rallenburg, grand larceny.
Joseph E. Welch, grand larceny.
John Donnelly, grand larceny.
Charles Harrington, grand larceny.
William Bock, grand larceny.
Gus Williams, grand larceny.
John Brown, grand larceny.
James Murphy, grand larceny.
Minnie Stevens, grand larceny.
Maria Hansen, grand larceny.
Thomas Allen, grand larceny.
Edward J. Doran, grand larceny.
John O'Donnell, grand larceny.
John Wiseman, grand larceny.
John O'Connell, grand larceny.
Martin Delevan, grand larceny.
George C. Wood, grand larceny.
William Peckenham, felonious assault and battery.
Martin Deleware, forgery.

THE CONCERT SALOON RAIDS.

The efforts of the Excise Commissioners to suppress the waiter-girl nuisance are in a fair way to be crowned with success, as Commissioner Stiner's attention to this especial branch of the Commissioners' duties is meeting with the desired effect. Since Saturday there have been no "raids" on this class of saloons, but this cessation of aggressive movements is only strategic, for the work is going on and new plans are being formed quietly, but with much earnestness and ability. Since Saturday over twenty of the proprietors of these saloons, who are now awaiting the action of the Grand Jury for violation of the Excise law, have made application to the Commissioners for license. These applications the Commissioners have received but have taken no money, as is customary when the application comes from a reputable dealer, as the acceptance of the license fee tacitly gives consent to carry on business until the examination is completed and the license granted or refused. The Commissioners have also added a clause to the application by which the dealer declares that he will not have any female waiter or bar-keeper, thus effectually preventing the carrying on of this business, even for a night, without violating the law.

It is thought that the papers in reference to the prosecution of the persons who were arrested last week will come from the District Attorney's office by Friday, when they will be immediately put before the Grand Jury.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE HARLEM FLATS NUISANCE—THE WORK OF THE SANITARY BUREAU.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday President Chandler offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, This board has declared the district known as the Harlem Flats to be in a condition dangerous to the public health, and has ordered the same to be properly drained and filled; and whereas, the Board of Apportionment has transferred the sum of $21,057 43 from the unexpended balances of this department for the years 1872 and 1873 for this purpose; and whereas, this board has employed suitable agents to execute the necessary work; and whereas, questions have arisen as to the legality of this action, by which the execution of the order is seriously retarded; therefore,

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and is hereby respectfully requested to inform this board at his earliest convenience: 1. Whether the Board of Apportionment did legally transfer the necessary funds; 2. Whether the Board of Health is empowered to execute its own orders; 3. Whether in so doing the Board of Health is authorized to do the work in such manner as it may deem the best under the circumstances.

It was explained that such an inquiry as this, and the decision of the question, were necessitated by the refusal of Controller Green to recognize the legality of the transfer made by the Board of Apportionment. As a consequence, the contractor refuses to go on, as he is not certain of obtaining his pay, and the work of abating the Harlem Flats nuisance has been discontinued.

During the month of July there were 383 actions begun for violations of the health ordinances. Of this number judgment was obtained in 54 cases, with penalties paid into the City Treasury to the amount of $3,655 26; in 166 cases the actions were discontinued upon payment of costs, amounting in the aggregate to $718 17, and 140 cases were discontinued without payment of costs, as the orders of the board had been fully complied with.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Police to consent to the transfer of $2,000 from their unexpended balance for last year for use in vaccination purposes.

A statement in regard to infantile mortality was made by Dr. Janeway, from which it appeared that the deaths of children during the month of July, for several years past, were as follows: July, 1870, 2,131; July, 1871, 1,689; July, 1872, 2,826; July, 1873, 2,016; July, 1874, 1,769; July, 1875, 2,059.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, made a report of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending July 31, 1875, showing that the number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 1,943, as follows: viz.: Among the subjects of inspection were 1,069 tenement-houses, 114 private dwellings, 89 other dwellings, 13 manufactories and workshops, 11 stores and warehouses, 70 stables, 50 slaughter-houses, 1 dangerous building, 9 other nuisances, 16 sunken and vacant lots, together with 56 visits of the inspectors to cases of contagious diseases. The disinfecting corps have visited 75 dwellings where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 64 houses, together with clothing, bedding, &c. They have also disinfected 1,040 sinks, 152 cellars and basements, 314 yards, courts, and areas, and 175 miles of street gutters. Forty-eight persons sick with small-pox were removed to the hospital by the ambulance corps.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported at this bureau for the two weeks ending July 31, 1875:

Week ending July 24—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 24; measles, 20; diphtheria, 64; small-pox, 95; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2. Week ending July 31—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 11; scarlet fever, 16; measles, 18; diphtheria, 50; small-pox, 70; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE.

On the evening of July 28 John McNally and John McCarthy, two burglars, were, as already reported in THE TIMES, detected in the house of a Mrs. Reynolds, in Brooklyn, E. D. When discovered the men rushed from the house, but were captured, after a sharp chase by the Police, in the river at the foot of Ninth street, where they had jumped to avoid arrest. The men were brought before Justice Elliott yesterday, on a charge of burglary. While standing in front of the bar the burglars, taking advantage of a moment when the attention of the officers was not directed toward them, rushed from the room and down the narrow stairs to the sidewalk. McNally tripped and fell at the foot of the stairs, where he was easily captured. McCarthy succeeded in running half a block, and had almost reached a light wagon which a confederate had in readiness to aid the escape of the burglars, when he was overtaken by Officer Demmengo. The owner of the wagon, when he saw that the plot was frustrated, whipped up the horse, and in a moment was out of sight. Some boys informed the Police that they had seen two revolvers and a knife under one of the seats of the wagon. McNally and McCarthy are notorious burglars, and belong to a gang that has its head-quarters in Cherry street in this City. The wagon in which they were to escape answers the description of one stolen from this City on Monday. It has not been ascertained when the attempted escape was arranged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day were 1,649 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,729 head, or 337 cars, 150 cars of which were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 425 cars for the same time last week, a difference in receipts for the week thus far of 88 cars less, and 358 cars for the same week last year; the market for the week has been moderately active, with good attendance of all classes of buyers: the quality of offerings, as compared with those of last week, was poor, with a surplus of common stock, Cows and Heifers and Grassers, and a few lots of good Cattle; the prices rule strong, 10c.@15c. higher than last week's prices; good fat Cattle of all weights in good demand; common quality slow; 2,500 head were disposed of for the week thus far. Sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 950 to 1,258 and 1,403 lb., at $5 60@$6 50@$7; Indiana Steers, averaging 970 to 1,146 and 1,300 lb., at $4 75@$5 25@$6 40; Ohio Steers, averaging 1,036, 1,050, and 1,299 lb., at $5 65, $6 12½, and $6 50; through Texas Steers, ranging from 900 to 1,000 lb., at $4 50@$4 75; corn-fed Texas Steers, averaging 1,134 lb., at $5 62½; Cherokees and Texans, ranging from 815 to 913 lb., at $4@$4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,300 head, against 6,900 head for the same time last week, and 5,800 head for the same week last year: market not yet fully opened; demand slow; 1,400 head were disposed of at last week's prices; buyers demanding a decline; quality generally poor; few Western Sheep on sale; a fair supply of Canada Lambs; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 75 lb., at $4 62½; Ohios, ranging from 76 to 105 lb., at $4 40@$5 75; Indiana Sheep, averaging 73 lb., at $3 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 12,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,550 head, against 5,950 head for the same time last week, and 12,800 head for the same time last year. The market opened on Monday moderately active, all good quality of Hogs offering finding ready sale; sales yesterday of stock Pigs, averaging 76 lb., at $8; Yorkers, ranging from 176 to 199 lb., at $7 80@$8; heavy Hogs, according to quality, at $8@$8 12½; Grassers at $7 50@$8 62½. To-day the market was quiet; demand light; quality of offerings good; prices rule: Yorkers, $7 85@$7 90; heavy Hogs, $7 90@$8; Singers, selected, $8@$8 15; Grassers, $7 50@$7 62½. Sales for the week, 1,900; about 8 cars, of all kinds, remaining in the yards unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 751 head. Notwithstanding the dull weather Cattle are selling quicker and prices range at an advance from last week, and the market is firm at ¼c. ℘ lb. higher; sales, choice at $11; extra, $10 25@$10 75; first quality, $9 25@$10; second quality, $8@$9; third quality, $6@$7 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,091 head. Although the market is still on the decline the stock comes in increasing numbers; drovers ask 8c. ℘ lb., but can only obtain 7½c. for the best flocks. The range on Spring Lambs is 6c.@7½c., and Sheep 4c.@5½c., according to quality; sales of Sheep in lots at $2@$2 75 each; extra, $3@$5 25. Veal Calves, $5@$10.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 33,000 head; dull, weak, and an average of 15c.@20c. lower; common to choice shipping, $4 50@$6 50; Texans, $2 50@$4 25; shipments, 1,360 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; active, strong, under light receipts; light, $7 70@$7 85; heavy, $7 40@$7 60; shipments, 5,000. Sheep unchanged; receipts, 1,700 head.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 3—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money and account, 94 9-16. United States bonds, new fives, 104⅜. Erie Railway shares, 13¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £143,000.

4 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66f. 62½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is tending upward; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d.; sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-32d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable October and November, at 7⅜d.

1 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 11,000 quarters, of which 10,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 5-16d. Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 7-16d. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 10s. 8d.@11s. for average California White; 10s. 10d.@11s. 6d. for Club do.; 9s. 9d.@10s. 7d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 34s.@34s. 3d. ℘ quarter for Mixed Western.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,800 bales were American.

5 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Aug. 3—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ℘ gallon.

5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 45s.@45s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Common Resin, 5s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—Printing Cloths firmly held at 5¼c. for best 64x64, with few transactions.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 28c. Resin dull at $1 37½ for Strained. Tar steady at $2.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$37,000 North-west C. C. G. bds... 87½
100 At. & Pac. Tel...s3. 18½
18 N. Y. C. & Hud....104¼
400 Erie Railway...... 14⅝
100 do............. 14½
100 Western Union..c. 83
100 do............ 83
100 do.......b3. 83
100 do..........c. 82⅞
1600 do..........c. 82⅞
700 do............ 83
100 do..........c. 83
300 do..........c. 83⅛
200 Pacific Mail.....s3. 39¾
400 do............. 39¾
400 do.........s3. 39⅝
1700 do............. 39⅝
400 do.........b3. 39¾
300 do............. 39¾
400 do............. 39⅞
800 do............. 40
200 do.........b3. 40⅛
900 North-western..... 41⅜
500 do........s3. 41⅜
100 do............. 41½
100 do............. 41⅝
100 do............. 41¾
15 North-west'n Pf.. 55¼
10 do............. 54¾
200 Lake Shore....s3. 61⅜
200 do.........s3. 61¼
1100 do............. 61¼
400 do..........c. 61
100 do.........b3. 61⅛
800 do............. 61⅛
1600 do............. 61¼
200 do............. 61⅜
100 do............. 61½
300 do............. 61⅝
300 Rock Island........105⅜
10 do.............105⅝
50 C., C. & I. C..... 4½
15 N. J. Central......109½
400 Ohio & Miss...... 19¼
300 do............. 19⅛
300 do............. 19
300 do.........b3. 19⅛
300 do............. 19¼
400 do............. 19⅜
300 do............. 19¾
100 do.........s3. 19⅝
100 do............. 19½
100 do............. 19⅝
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 47½
300 St. Paul.......... 36
100 do.........s3. 36⅛
100 Michigan Cen...c. 63
100 do............. 63¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......12.120¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.12.118¼
11,500 do..........118⅝
$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.119¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........120⅛
1,000 do...small.119¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ark. 6s, F. Act. 33
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 50¾
8,000 do...b. c. 51
3,000 Ga. 7s, G. B. b. c. 99
11,000 C. B. & Q. C. 7s.105
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.113½
1,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.110½
3,000 N. J. C. 1st C...106
50,000 do...b. c.106¼
7,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st, La C. div. 94
3,000 N. J. C. 1st n xm.109
6,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds..... 87⅞
30,000 do........ 88
10,000 do........ 88¼
2,000 Mich. S. 2d...102¼
2,000 U. Pac. 1st....101⅜
1,000 do.........101½
2,000 U. Pac. S. F... 96
4,000 Alt. & T. H. inc. 76
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 83
100 Am. Ex. Bank.....117
20 Fourth N. Bank..101¼
20 do............101
25 Ninth Nat. Bank.. 80
15 Del. & H. Canal..119¾
100 Canton Co...b. c. 51
100 Mar. & P..........12¾
200 At. & Pac. T. b. c. 18¼
200 do........... 18½
100 do........... 18¼
300 do........... 18
100 do.........s3. 18
100 do........... 18⅛
600 West. U. Tel. b. c. 83¼
300 do.......b3. 83⅜
300 do.......b3. 83½
100 do........... 83½
500 do........... 83⅜
500 do........... 83¼
100 do........c. 83¼
1000 do.......b3. 83¼
100 do.......b3. 83⅜
200 do........... 83¼
500 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 40⅛
100 do........ 40¼
600 do........ 40⅛
400 do........ 40
100 do.....b3. 40⅛
100 do......s3. 40
600 do........ 40
700 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 61⅜
300 do......s3. 61¼
100 do........ 61¼
200 do........ 61⅜
100 do........ 61½
200 do........ 61½
200 do......c. 61½
800 do......s3. 61⅜
100 do......s3. 61½
200 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 105¼
100 Illinois Cen...b. c. 97
100 do........ 96
100 C. & N. West. b. c. 41¾
300 do......s3. 41⅝
100 do......b3. 41¼
100 do........ 41½
200 do........ 41½
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. b3. 55¼
100 N. J. Central.....109¼
30 do...b. c.109
100 C. M. & St. P. b. c. 36⅛
100 do........ 36¼
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 59
100 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.144
50 Del., L. & W. b. c.120½
20 Morris & Es. b. c.102
100 H. & St. Jo. b. c. 24½
100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 19½
200 do........ 19⅝
50 do........ 19⅞
100 do........ 19⅝
300 do........ 19⅝
400 do........ 19¾
100 do.....b3. 19¾
100 O. & M. Pf...b. c. 44
200 N. Y. Cen. & H. b. c.104
100 Mich. Cen......... 63⅞
300 do........ 64

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 N. W. Consol. Cou. G. bds.. 88⅛
1,000 Cen. P. G. bs..101⅛
30 N. Y. C. & Hud.....103⅞
5 do..........104¼
300 Pacific Mail...... 40
100 do......s3. 40
200 do......b3. 40⅛
100 do........... 40⅛
400 Lake Shore......s4. 61⅝
900 do......b3. 61½
1500 do........... 61½
200 do........... 61½
100 Erie Railway........ 14¾
100 North-western...... 41⅝
100 North-west. Pref. 55¼
200 At. & Pac. Tel...... 18½
100 N. J. Central.......109
100 Rock Island.........105¼
230 Del., L. & West....120½
100 do..........120⅝
10 Morris & Essex....102⅝
100 Chi. & Alton......104¼
500 Ohio & Miss....... 19¾
600 do.......... 19⅝
500 Western Union..... 83⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....118½
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........120¼
$40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...b. c. b3.120¼
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........120⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.101½
2,000 do..........101⅝
3,000 do..........101⅝
16,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 96⅞
10,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. bs.. 88⅛
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 50
10,000 Cen. P. State Aid bds...b. c.106
1,000 N. J. Cen. Conv.109
1,000 C. & M. 1st b. c. 97¾
5,000 M. & E. C. bs. xi.100
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 90
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.101⅜
1,000 L. Island 1st..101¼
50 B'k of Commerce.123
100 Canton Co.......... 51
100 do.....b. c. 50½
100 do............. 50
200 Mar. & P.......... 12½
200 Atl. & P. T. b. c. b3. 18¾
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.104¼
50 do......s3.104⅜
100 Erie Railway. b. c. 14½
200 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 83½
200 do......b3. 83½
1,300 do........... 83⅝
200 do......s3. 83½
100 do........... 83½
200 do......s3. 83⅜
300 do........... 83⅜
200 do........... 83½
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 61⅜
100 do......s3. 61⅜
300 do......s3. 61½
300 Pac. Mail...b. c. 40⅛
400 do......b3. 40⅛
100 do........... 40¼
200 do........... 40⅛
100 do......b3. 40⅛
100 do......b3. 40¼
100 do........... 40⅛
500 do........... 40
2100 do........... 40⅛
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 63¾
100 Ill. Central...b. c. 95½
100 Union Pac.....b. c. 72⅝
35 do........... 72⅞
100 do......s3. 73⅛
2300 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 42
200 do......s3. 42
800 do........... 42⅛
100 do.........c. 42⅛
200 do........... 42
100 do......s3. 42
800 do........... 42¼
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 55¼
200 N. J. Central. b. c.109
15 Del., L. & W. b. c.120⅞
8 Chi., B. & Q..b. c.115⅜
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 19⅝
100 do.........c. 19⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo..b. c. 24½
100 N. J. Southern..... 3

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

400 At. & Pac. Tel..... 18⅞
400 Western Union... 83⅝
100 do......b3. 83⅜
400 do......s3. 83¼
700 do........... 83¼
300 do........... 83⅛
400 Pacific Mail...... 40
200 do........... 39⅞
400 do........... 39¾
700 Erie Railway. b3. 14⅞
200 do........... 14⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.....104
300 Lake Shore....... 61⅝
300 do......s3. 61¼
100 do......b3. 61¼
100 Union Pacific..... 73
500 North-western.... 42⅜
600 do........... 42¼
1500 do........... 42⅛
300 Illinois Central... 95
9 N. J. Central.....109¼
30 do...........109½
300 St. Paul.......... 36⅜
100 St. Paul Pf....... 59½
100 do......b3. 59½
100 Rock Island.......105⅜
300 Toledo & Wab...... 5¾
25 Del., L. & W'n.....120⅝
100 Ohio & Miss....... 19⅝
400 do........... 19½
100 do........... 19⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 24
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 30½
50 do........... 31½
200 do......s3. 30
300 do........... 30
100 do........... 29½
100 do........... 29⅞
100 do........... 30

TUESDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Wall street markets were quiet to-day and present no feature of special significance, except so far as a large demand for leading railroad mortgages was concerned. The inquiry for these securities was large, and in most instances prices were ¼ to ¾ ℘ cent. higher than yesterday. The extremely low rates for money, and the unlikelihood of any change in this respect for some time, naturally induces purchases of securities which are known to be sound and paying regular interest. The favorable traffic returns of many of the leading Western roads assisted this investment movement, and, taken all in all, it may be regarded as one of the most encouraging signs of the future. The market for breadstuffs to-day was reported firm, not only here but in Europe, a fact which will insure the prompt movement of the new crop to the seaboard from the interior and the revival of trade, thus giving active employment to the railroads. In view of this prospect and the already increasing earnings, investors are taking the shares and bonds of those companies which are likely to be most benefited. The stock market was firm for the active stocks, and as a rule higher, the improvement ranging from ¼ to 1 ℘ cent. North-western common rose to 42⅜, preferred to 55½, St. Paul to 36⅜, and preferred to 59½. Western Union rose from 82⅞ to 83⅝, and Pacific Mail from 39⅝ to 40¼, closing at a reaction of ½ ℘ cent. Lake Shore declined to 61 at the opening, but afterward advanced to 61½, and closed at 61¼. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 120⅝, against 120 at the close yesterday. Ohio and Mississippi advanced to 19¾, and Erie to 14⅞. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph receded from 18½ to 18, and closed at 18⅞. New-York Central, Rock Island and Union Pacific were firm on slight changes. Michigan Central declined at the opening to 63, but subsequently recovered 1 ℘ cent. Illinois Central declined from 97 to 95 and New-Jersey Central touched 109. Canton was also weak and declined to 50. The decline in Illinois Central was attributed to the floods. The transactions to-day footed up 61,733 shares, of which over 50,000 were in Western Union, Pacific Mail, North-western, Lake Shore, and Ohio and Mississippi. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern was weak and dropped to 29½.

The money market was very easy and the rates for call loans remained at 1½@2 ℘ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½ to 5 ℘ cent., with comparatively few sales under 4 ℘ cent.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for securities at London, the changes being slight, however, since Saturday. Consols closed at 94½@94⅝ for money and 94⅝ for the account, old 1865s at 107⅝@107⅞, 1867s at 108⅝@108⅞, 10-40s at 106½@106¾ and new 5s at 104¼@104½. The Bank of England gained £143,000 sterling on balance to-day. The sterling exchange market was firm, the offerings of commercial bills being very light. Actual business was at $4 86¾@$4 87 for prime bankers' 60 day bills and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand, the nominal rates remaining at $4 87½ and $4 90½. The gold speculation was tame and all the sales were at 112¾@112⅞@113, the opening and closing price having been 112⅞. Borrowers paid 1 to 3 ℘ cent. for the use of cash gold, but loans were also made free of interest.

Government bonds were firm and a fraction higher, with the principal transactions in 1867s, which sold at 120⅛@120¼; 1868s advanced to 130⅜. In railroad bonds the transactions aggregated over $300,000, of which more than one-third were in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds, the demand for which was active. The price advanced from 87½ to 88¼, and closed at 88⅛. New-Jersey Central firsts consolidated sold at 106@106¼, an advance of ¾ ℘ cent. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, sold at 94. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, and other leading issues, brought full prices. The Pacific bonds were all ¼ to ½ ℘ cent. higher at the close. In State bonds, Georgia gold 7s sold at 99, and Tennessee old at 50¾@51, an improvement of ½ ℘ cent.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date, are $4,325,682, against $5,157,917 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $6,098,224 in 1873. The total exports from the port since Jan. 1, this year, amount to $148,277,999, against $175,763,020 for the corresponding period of 1874, and $168,992,120 in 1873.

The Government offices being closed to-day, we are without our usual Treasury tables.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 3.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
*United States 5s, 1881, coup.	115	115¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114 bid.	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120⅛	120¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	104	104
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	105⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅞	39¾
St. Paul Common	36	36⅜
St. Paul Preferred	59	59½
Western Union	83¼	83⅛
Union Pacific	72½	73
Lake Shore	61½	61¼
Toledo and Wabash	5¾	5⅝
North-western Common	41⅜	42⅛
North-western Preferred	55	55½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	120	120⅝
New-Jersey Central	109½	109
Panama	132	132
Erie	14½	14⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	19½	19⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	4½
Harlem	134½	134½

* Ex interest.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¼	104	693
Erie	14⅞	14⅜	1,500
Lake Shore	61½	61	11,900
Wabash	5¾	5⅝	300
North-western	42⅜	41⅜	9,500
North-western Preferred	55½	55¼	210
Rock Island	105⅜	105¼	610
Canton	51	50	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅜	36	700
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	59½	59	200
New-Haven	144	144	100
Del., Lack. and Western	120⅝	120½	420
New-Jersey Central	109¼	109	350
Michigan Central	64	63	600
Illinois Central	97	95	500
Union Pacific	73⅛	72⅝	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24½	24	250
Mariposa L. and M.	12½	12½	200
Ohio and Mississippi	19¾	19	5,500
Missouri Pacific	47½	47½	100
Western Union	83⅝	82⅞	12,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	18⅞	18	1,800
Pacific Mail	40¼	39⅝	12,800
Alton	104¼	104¼	100
St. Louis and Northern	30	30	200
St. Louis and Northern Pf.	30½	30	450
Total sales			61,733

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122	122½	5-20s, 1865, n. c.	118½	118¾
6s, 1881, r.	119¾	120	5-20s, 1867, r.	120	120¼
6s, 1881, c.	120½	120¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	120⅛	120¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	114¼		5-20s, 1868, r.	120⅜	120⅝
5-20s, 1864, r.	115	116	5-20s, 1868, c.	120¼	120¾
5-20s, 1864, c.	115⅞	116⅛	10-40s, r.	114¼	114⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	118½	118¾	10-40s, c.	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	118¾	119¼	5s, 1881, r.	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, n. r.	118½	118¾	5s, 1881, c.	115¼	115¾

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$12,901,000
Gold balances	1,079,911
Currency balances	1,221,521

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$65,700,707
Currency balances	4,305,976
Gold exchanges	4,037,290
Gold balances	888,002

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83....... 35
Alabama 5s, '86....... 35
Alabama 8s, '86....... 35
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 33
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is. 16
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 16
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O. 16
A. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv. 16
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 16
Connecticut 6s.......104
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 98½
Ga. 7s, indorsed....... 95
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds... 99
Illinois coup. 6s, '77..100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79..100
Ill. 6s, War Loan......100
Kentucky 6s..........109
Louisiana 6s........... 33
La. 6s, new bonds..... 35
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..101
Michigan 6s, '83......103
Michigan 7s, '90......105
Mo. 6s, due in '75....100½
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100½
Mo. 6s, due in '77....100½
Mo. 6s, due in '78....100½
Mo. 6s, due in '79....100½
Mo. 6s, due in '80....100½
Fund. Bd., due in '94 5.103¾
L. B., due '81 to '91 inc 101¼
Asy. or Univ'y due '92.100½
Han. & St. Jo., due '75.100⅜
Han. & St. Jo., due '76.100⅜
Han. & St. Jo., due '86.100⅜
Han. & St. Jo., due '87.100⅜
N. Y. Reg't B. L'n..106
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n..106
N. C. N. C. R. Ja. & Ju. 50
N. C. N. C. R. Ap. & Oc. 50
N. C. N. C. R. c. off J. & J. 38
N. C. N. C. R. c. off A. & O. 38
N. C. Fund. Act 1866. 12
N. C. Fund. Act 1868. 10
N. C. N. Bds. J. & J. 10
N. C. N. Bds. A. & O. 10
Ohio 6s, 1875.........100½
Ohio 6s, 1881.........103
Ohio 6s, 1886.........107
Rhode Island 6s.......103
South Carolina 6s..... 31
S. C. Non-F'd bds..... 6¼
Tennessee 6s, old..... 50¾
Tenn. 6s, new series. 49½
Texas 10s of 1876.....102
Virginia 6s, old....... 36½
Va. 6s, n. bds. 1866... 37½
Va. 6s, n. bds. 1867... 37½
Va. 6s, consol. bds.... 63
Va. 6s, ex mat'd c.... 57½
Va. 6s, c. 2d series... 46
Va. 6s, def. bonds..... 8¾
Dist. of C. 3-65s, 1924. 69½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st b'ds.108½
Alb. & Susq. 2d b'ds..105¾
Boston, H. & Erie 1st. 24½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.. 39
Ches. & Ohio, ex cou. 38
Chic. & Alton S. F....100
Chicago & Alton 1st.110
Chic. & Alton income.102
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st. 102
Chic. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.113
Chic. B. & Q. consol. 7s.105
Chic., R. I. & Pacific.108½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new..109
C. R. of N. J. 1st, con...106
C. R. of N. J. con. conv.109
Am. Dock & Imp. b'ds 99
M. & St. P. 7s, G. R. D. 88
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. div 93⅞
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D 80
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.. 79
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.. 83
M. & St. P. 2d........... 82½
Chic. & N. W. Sink. F.100½
Chic. & N. W. Int. bds.100
Chic. & N. W. E. bds. x. 90
Chic. & N. W. 1st.......100
Chic. & N. W. cou. G. b. 88⅛
Gal. & Chi. Ex.......x.104
Pen. 1st Con........... 98
Chi. & Mil. 1st......... 97
Win. & St. P. 2d....... 40
C. C. C. & I. 1st, 7s, S. F.106
Del., L. & W. 2d......111
Del., L. & W. 7s, C..119½
Mor. & Es. 1st.........116
Mor. & Es. 2d..........105
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71....106½
Erie 1st Ex............103½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79........100
Long Dock Bonds.....101½
Han. & St. J. 8s, C... 84
Cedar F. & M. 1st.... 80½
Ind., B. & W. 1st...... 28
Mich. S. 7 ℘ ct. 2d..102¼
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ ct.107¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....105
Cleve. & Tol. N. B.....103½
Cl., P. & Ash., Old B.101¼
Cl., P. & Ash., New B.104
Det., Mon. & T. Bds. x.100
Buffalo & Erie n. bs.102
Buffalo & State L. 7s.101
Lake Shore div'd bs.101⅜
Lake S. Cons. cou., 1st.100½
Lake S. Cons. cou., 2d. 97
Lake S. Cons. reg., 2d. 93
Mar. & Cin. 1st.......104
Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902.103½
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.112
N. Y. & N. H. 6s......102
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83...102
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87...101½
N. Y. Cent. 6s, real es.100½
N. Y. Cent. 6s, sub'n.100
N. Y. C. & H. 1st cou.116
N. Y. C. & H. 1st reg.114½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.108
Harlem 1st 7s, coup.110¾
Harlem 1st 7s, reg...111
Ohio & Miss. Consol. 96
Central Pac. gold bs.101⅛
Cent. Pac. San J. B.. 90⅞
Western Pacific bds. 93
Union Pacific 1st bs.101½
Union Pacific L. G. 7s. 99½
Union Pacific S. F... 96
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 91⅝
Pacific R. 7s, guar'd.100½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.112
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d..105
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d..100
Cleve. & P. C. S. F...104½
Cleve. & P. 4th S. F.. 99¾
Col., Chic. & Ind 1st. 49½
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 18½
St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 89
Alt. & Terre H. 1st.106½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref. 89
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.. 75
Tol., Peo. & W. E. D. 70
Tol., Peo. & W. W. D. 58
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.. 83
Tol. & Wabash 2d.... 53
Tol. & Wab. Cons. C. 27
Han. & Naples 1st.... 35
Gt. Western 2d, 1893. 54
Quin. & Tol. 1st, 1890 52
Ills. & S. Iowa 1st.... 40
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 68½

And the following for City bank shares:

America..............150
American Exchange.116⅞
Chemical.............1600
City...................300
Commerce............123
First National........200
Fourth National......101
Gallatin National.....122
German American.... 90
Import's & Traders'.195
Irving.................130
Mechanics'...........142
Mercantile...........108¼
Merchants'...........121
Merchants' Exch'e..102
Metropolitan.........133
N. Y. National Ex...100
Ninth National...... 80
Park..................146
People's..............140
Phenix............... 98
Republic............. 80
State of New-York..111
Tradesmen's.........141
Union.................140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	103⅝
City 6s, new	107	107½
Camden & Amboy Railroad	130	131
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¾	*50⅞
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	54⅞	55
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21	21⅛
Northern Central Railroad	30	30⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	101½	101⅝

*Ex-quarterly dividend two per cent.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company has declared a dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, free of tax, payable on and after Tuesday next, 10th inst.

The earnings of the Chicago and North-west Road during the fourth week of July show an increase of $185,500, and during the whole month an increase of $263,000.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat excited and so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given: No. 1 Spring, $1 27; No. 2 do. has sold at $1 28, spot; closed at $1 23, spot or August; $1 21 all the year; No. 3 do., $1 16½@$1 17; Rejected, $1 05@$1 06. Corn irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2, 72c., spot; has sold at 73¼c., spot; 73c. bid, September; 60c., all the year; Rejected, 69c. Oats opened firm but closed dull; No. 2, 54c., spot; 44½c., August; has sold at 46c., August; 40½c., September. Barley—A speculative demand and prices higher; sales at $1 10, September; $1 08½, October. Rye inactive; new No. 2, 83c., spot; 80c., September. Pork—Demand active and prices have advanced to $21 25, spot; $21 10@$21 15, August; $21 30@$21 35, September; $21 50, October. Lard—Fair demand, advanced prices; $13 40 spot; $13 40@$13 45, August; $13 62½@$13 65, September. Bulk Meats very firm; holders asking higher rates; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅞c.; Short Clear do., 12c. Whisky quiet and firm at $1 17½. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 136,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 790 bushels Barley, 725 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,350 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 140 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat higher, at $1 24@$1 24⅛, August; $1 24⅜, September. Corn a shade lower, at 71½c.@71¾c., August; 72⅞c.@73c., September. Oats easier at 44c., August; 40¼c., September. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 69,000 bushels. Rail Receipts—Flour, 7,700 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels. Rail Shipments—Flour, 7,700 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 84,000 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 108,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; do. to interior points—Wheat, 23,000 bushels. Canal Freights unsettled; shippers holding off for lower rates; boats plentiful; nominally 8½c. for Wheat, 7¾c. for Corn, and 5c. for Oats to New-York, including tolls. Flour quiet; 25c. higher; sales, 680 bbls. at $6 25@$6 75 for Spring, $6 50@$7 50 for Bakers', $6 25@$7 50 for Amber, $7 25@$8 for White, $6 10 for Rye. Wheat dull, irregular, unsettled; sales, 7,800 bushels No. 1 hard Milwaukee, to arrive, at $1 40; car lots of Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee sold at $1 40 and $1 35. Corn in moderate request, closing heavy; sales, 34,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 77c., 8,300 bushels do. at 77½c.; 3,000 bushels do. at 78c. Oats scarce; no sales. Rye and Barley—None in the market. Seeds—A little inquiry for futures. Pork quiet, higher; Heavy Mess, $22. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines, nominally, $1 19@$1 20.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—Flour active and higher; more buyers than sellers; Superfine Fall, $4 50@$5; Extra Fall, $5 25@$5 50; Double Extra Fall, $5 75@$6 50; Treble Extra Fall, $6 60@$7; Family Winter, including Fancy, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat firm, but inactive for cash; higher for futures; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50@$1 52 bid, cash; sales, $1 53¼@$1 56, August; $1 50@$1 52, September. Corn higher; 67c. bid, regular; 70c., fresh; sales, 71⅝c.@72¼c.; September. Oats higher; No. 2, 60c. bid, cash; 48c.@48¾c., August; 45c.@46c., September. Rye inactive, lower; No. 2, 80c.@85c. Pork higher; small lots, $22@$22 25, latter delivered. Lard nominally unchanged; Summer, 12¾c. Dry-salted Meats firmer; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c., some holding Sides ¼c. higher. Bacon irregular, but in the main higher; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 18. Live Hogs higher; sales, Shippers, $7 40@$7 70; Bacon grades, $7 45@$7 75; Butchers', $7 60@$8. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 388 Hogs, 615 head Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Petroleum nominal at 10⅞c.@11c. for Refined; 8¼c. for Crude, in bbls.; 5¼c., in bulk. Clover-seed 13½c. for choice Western. Flaxseed, $1 50 bid, to arrive. Timothy, $3@$3 25. Flour firm and holders are insisting on an advance of 12½c.@25c.; sales of 2,000 bbls., including Extra at $5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $6 25@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana at $6 25@$6 75; high grades, $8@$8 25. Rye Flour held at $5 62½@$5 75. Wheat unsettled with an advancing tendency; Red, $1 45@$1 48; or old; $1 35@$1 38 for new; $1 52@$1 55 for Amber; $1 55@$1 60 for White. Rye, $1 for new. Corn fairly active; Yellow, 86c.@87c.; Western Mixed, 86c.@86½c. Oats steady; White, 66c.; Mixed, 62c.@63c. Whisky firm at $1 21 for Western, in iron-bound barrels. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do., Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 23c.@25c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@20c.; Rolls, Extras, 21c.@22c.; do. Firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese quiet; New-York fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York prime, 9c.@10c.; Western fine 10c.@10½c. Eggs nominal; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 18c.@19c.; Western do., 17c.@18c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Flour active and strong; 25c. higher for Baltimore grades; Howard Street, $4 50@$5; City Mills and Rio brands, $7 25@$7 50; do. Family, $8 75; other grades unchanged. Wheat active and strong; 5c. higher; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 48; Mixed do., $1 45; No. 2 Western Red, $1 47; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 50; do. Amber, $1 52@$1 55; do. White, $1 30@$1 55. Corn active and higher for Western; dull and off for Southern White; Southern White, 85c.@86c.; do. Yellow, nominally 88c.; Western Mixed, 86⅝c.@86¾c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $21 75@$22. Bulk Meats, nominal; Shoulders, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c., loose; Packed, 9¼c.@12⅝c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Hams, 14½c.@14¾c. Lard steady; Refined, 14½c. Butter strong and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet, but strong and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 22.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Flour advanced 25c. on all grades; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1. Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm and higher; sales, 10,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 53, afloat; 6,000 bushels do. at $1 53@$1 54, delivered; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 43. Corn dull; sales 1,200 bushels High Mixed at 85c. Corn-meal—Bolted, $34; Unbolted, $33. Mill Feed higher; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2@$2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—325,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,100 bushels Corn, 8,300 bushels Rye, 1,043,000 feet of Lumber. Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday at noon, as near as could be ascertained, was: Wheat, 1,718,000 bushels; Corn, 493,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Rye, 72,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher at the opening and weak and declining at the close; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 53, to arrive; extra do., $1 56; new do., $1 42@$1 43; Amber Michigan, $1 51@$1 51¾; seller August, $1 50; seller September, $1 48½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50; Canal Red, $1 48; seller September, $1 50; No. 3 Red Winter, $1 36. Corn—Market dull and prices a shade lower, closing firm; High Mixed, 78c.; seller August, 78½c.; seller September, 79½c.; Low Mixed held 78¼c.; no grade, 75c.; Damaged, 65c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, seller September, 46½c.; Michigan, 61½c.; seller September, 47c. Freights dull; nominal. Receipts—Flour, 50 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Fine Wool dull and lower; medium grades and Combing active and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 47c.@48c.; X, 47c.@48c.; Medium, 50c.@51c.; Coarse, 45c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 45c.@47c.; Medium, 50c.@51c.; Coarse, 45c.@47c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 62c.; fine Unwashed, 30c.@31c.; coarse and medium Unwashed, 35c.@37c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@52½c.; Colorado Washed, 30c.@35c.; Colorado Unwashed, 25c.@27½c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 40c.@44c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 40c.@42c.; Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@32c.; Texas, coarse, 22c.@24c.; California, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; California, coarse, 28c.@32c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Flour excited and higher; Family, $7 25@$7 50. Wheat excited, higher, and unsettled; Red, $1 65@$1 75. Corn quiet but firm at 73c.@76c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 72c.@75c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork—Demand fair and market firm; small sales at $21 25; held higher. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders at 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Live Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; sales, common Light, $7 50@$7 75; good Light and Heavy, $7 75@$8; bulk of sales at $7 80@$7 90; receipts, 890; shipments, 252. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 17. Butter firm and unchanged.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Flour—Market very firm, and prices continue well sustained; sales at $5@$5 25 for Western Superfine; $5 75@$6 25 for common Extras; $6 25@$7 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $6 75@$7 50 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $7@$8 50 for Illinois; $7@$9 for St. Louis, including favorite brands. Southern Flour firm at $5 75@$9 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7 25@$9. Corn quiet at 90c.@93c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats selling at 67c.@77c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@$30 ℘ ton. Receipts—Flour, 2,536 bbls.; Corn, 18,900 bushels; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 11,381 bushels; Shorts, 17,200 bushels; Barley, 9,118 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Wheat—No movement. New Rye sells in the street for 90c., and old at $1. Oats—The market closed higher and firmer; sales of 1 car Mixed State at the Susquehanna Depot at 62½c.; 2 cars No. 2 White State at 66c. (afterward held higher;) 1 car No. 1 White Western at 68c., and 1 car No. 1 Mixed State at 63c. At the close No. 1 Mixed State was held at 65c., with 64c. bid and refused, with strong indications of realizing 65c.; No. 1 White State held at 69c., with 68c. offered. No parcels of Corn shown on 'Change to-day. Spot lots of Western Mixed would bring 88c., and to arrive 85c.@86c. Barley quiet. Malt is in steady trade demand, and unchanged in price for Eastern car lots; a sale of 5,000 bushels two-rowed was made at $1 40.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 3.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat excited and higher; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 31½; No. 2, $1 27; seller August, $1 26¾; seller September, $1 24. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2, 71c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, 49½c. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 08. Rye dull; nominal; No. 1, old, 95c. Provisions quiet but firm; Mess Pork, $21@$21 25, cash and seller August. Lard steady and firm; prime, 13½c.@14c. Freights quiet but firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.@3½c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 127,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—Flour—Stock withdrawn anticipating higher prices; Superfine Winter held at $7 25@$7 50. Wheat excited and higher; extra, $1 52; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50½ for old, $1 43 for new; No. 3 do., $1 46 for old, $1 39 for new. Corn steady and firm; No. 1 Mixed, 75c. Oats scarce and firm, advanced; White Western Michigan, 62c.; No. 1 Mixed, 61c. Receipts, two days—500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. Shipments, two days—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain—Demand fair and market firm; Wheat, $1 25@$1 35. Corn, 76c.@80c. Oats, 70c. Rye nominal. Provisions quiet but steady. Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13½c. and 13¾c. Hams, 13¾c. Lard, 14½c.@14¾c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging quiet but steady at 13½c.@14c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 3.—Oats quiet; Texas, 64c.@65c.; choice Western, 66c.@67c. Hay firmer; new, $28; old prime, $29. Pork firm at $23@$23 25. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Whisky firmer; Western, $1 22. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 51. Gold, 112⅞.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

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A letter from our correspondent in Ohio gives an account of the circumstances attending Senator THURMAN's speech and the way in which it was received. Practically the speech was molded entirely by the Senator's opinion of how it might affect his chances for the Presidential nomination next year. If he refrained from making it, he was in danger of being looked upon as disloyal to his party. If he made it, and it was inconsistent with his convictions, he must lose the support of those who sincerely shared those convictions. So he invented the happy contrivance of making the speech and treating the platform as if it were not an inflation and repudiation platform; a device which, as might have been expected, disappointed him. He has not won any of the inflationists' confidence, for they know what the platform is; nor confirmed any of his old friends' admiration, for they, too, know that the platform is wholly and purposely for inflation. It is the old fable of the donkey's choice between the two bundles of hay.

A full explanation of the Plimsoll scene, which was briefly reported by cable, will be found in the letter of our London correspondent. It is clear that there was great mismanagement on the part of the Government, and that Mr. PLIMSOLL, who has been the best friend "Poor Jack" has had for many years past, used some very rough language when he found that no attempt was to be made to exercise a proper supervision over ship-owners. With the accurate description of the incident before us, we are not disposed to say that the rough language was uncalled for. The ship-owners who send vessels to sea for the express purpose of getting them lost, after insuring them beyond their value, deserve to be stigmatized as villains if any men do. Several of them sit in the House of Commons, and Mr. PLIMSOLL has not hesitated to expose them on many occasions, at great risk to himself. Sailors have been murdered by thousands, and the loss of life has been ascribed to "Providence," instead of to the greed and cruelty of men. Mr. PLIMSOLL has evidently succeeded at last in getting public opinion entirely with him, and since our correspondent's letter was written, the Government has produced a bill which is acceptable to Mr. PLIMSOLL, and which we may therefore presume, carries out his objects. The Government made a blunder in the pursuit of a hobby, but it seems to have done its best to repair it since. We hope that some means will now be provided by which ship-owners who knowingly send unseaworthy vessels to sea may be sent to jail. Surely the fate which has befallen Col. BAKER is far too good for them.

The upward movement in grain, in so far as it was dependent on the prospects of further damage to European crops, must, for the present, be considered at an end. Fine weather is again the rule in England, there is nothing to interfere with the progress of the harvest in France, and in other parts of the Continent the course of prices shows a returning confidence in something like an average yield of cereals. From Russia, our chief competitor in the markets of the United Kingdom, there are no reports. Unfortunately, the damage done by the elements on this side of the Atlantic tends to diminish our chance of profitable competition abroad, while it decreases our available wealth at home.

Although the trial of LEE, the alleged murderer of Mountain Meadows, has been concluded as to testimony, there seems to be a good deal of volunteer evidence untouched. ANN ELIZA, the nineteenth Mrs. YOUNG, has written a long and circumstantial account of the massacre to a Boston paper. And we have a brief account of an interview with an Indian chief, who says that his people were drawn into the affair by being offered part of the spoils of the doomed emigrants. It is not easy to fix the value of these depositions, but they will have, with a multitude of people, a certain weight which outside evidence does not usually possess. The Mormons clamor against any verdict which shall not be based upon the evidence placed before the jury; but it happens that the verdict in this case is not expected from the jury.

A SAMPLE CANAL CONTRACT.

Judging from their first report, the members of the Canal Investigating Commission have gone to work in a business-like manner. Previous to the opening of canal navigation, they proceeded to inspect "the most important works in progress or recently completed in the prism of the canals." Applying the information thus gained, and supplementary evidence taken from various State officials and engineering experts, to the contract of H. D. DENISON, they are able to present some rather striking results. DENISON's contract was for work on the Erie Canal, between Port Schuyler and the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct, a distance of a little over seven miles. Under the terms of the contract, DENISON agreed to perform all the labor necessary to construct and finish the work "in the most substantial and workmanlike manner" for $74,183 40, the estimate made by the Division Engineer for the same work being $84,645. The contract was concluded in 1869, and by the first of May, 1875, only two-thirds of it had been completed. For that two-thirds the contractor had been paid $417,571, and there stood at his credit on the books of the State the further sum of $73,689. According to the original agreement, the payment for two-thirds of the work ought to have been $49,455 60. In reality it was $491,260. The limit of the original contract was $74,183 40. At the rate according to which two-thirds of the work were done, the completed price bade fair to be $736,890 instead of $74,183 as originally agreed on.

Here, then, was the problem for the Commissioners to solve. By what means did this canal contractor succeed in taking out of the State Treasury, for a specified piece of work, nearly ten times the amount of money at which he agreed to perform it? The answer to that inquiry is given very clearly, and with all requisite detail, in the report which we publish this morning. Two general conclusions, deducible from that report, deserve attention. The first is, that grossly as DENISON was overpaid for this work, the quality of the work was far below the requirements of the contract. In the stones composing the wall there was only here and there a stone as large as the *smallest* allowed by the specifications. The filling stone behind was arranged without order or bedding, and such parts of the structure as are not already out of line owe their stability to a compacted old bank, against which most of it had been built. The cement was for the most part worthless, being mixed with clay and vegetable mold, and the whole system of vertical wall, which, for certain obvious reasons, had been preferred to slope wall, is pronounced by West Point engineers as being of "but little utility, so far as canal purposes are concerned." The same authorities state that "the cost of repairs in these structures is necessarily very great, and in our opinion would more than equal the original cost in eight or ten years, with the additional disadvantage that during their whole existence they are unsightly, unstable, and insecure."

It will thus be seen that for the four hundred and forty thousand dollars out of which the State has been swindled on this contract, there has been received no equivalent whatever in the shape of better materials, more serviceable plan, or more elaborate work than that contemplated in the contract. Every departure made from the letter of the specifications, or the laws under which they were drawn up, has been to the prejudice of the State and to the profit of the contractors. And this brings us to the second general conclusion to be drawn from the report, viz., that but for the carelessness, incompetence, and systematic dishonesty of its own agents, the State need not have been cheated on this or any similar contract. In the first instance, DENISON contrived to make his bid the lowest by putting a very low price on the major quantities and a very high price on the minor quantities of work and materials called for by the Engineer's schedules. When the work came to be performed the latter items swelled from very trifling to very imposing figures. The entire work was supposed to require only 1,500 yards of rock excavation and 1,100 yards of embankment. With but two-thirds of it completed, DENISON has already been paid for 54,000 yards of rock excavation and 73,760 yards of embankment.

In putting in his contract, therefore, the contractor confidently calculates upon his success in securing the connivance of the State agents to assist him in cheating the State. That in this instance the calculation was not made unadvisedly is only too clear. Seven-eighths of the amount paid for embankment were never earned at all, that is to say, some 64,000 yards were measured and allowed for without any such work having been done. As the whole work under this head was charged at four times its fair value, this item alone represents a clear steal of some $55,000. Of rock excavation charged at double its fair value, there were 13,500 cubic yards "measured" and paid for which were never done. Of earth excavation either allowed for twice or in some other way credited to the contractor without any work whatever on his part, there were 24,840 yards, of lining, 26,330 yards, of vertical wall, 9,687 yards, and so on throughout the whole catalogue of deliberate and shameless fraud.

According to the Investigating Commission, the genesis of canal swindling is something like this: The Division Engineer prepares a perfectly conjectural and delusive exhibit of quantities for a given piece of work. He deliberately neglects his duty of presenting along with this schedule the maps, plans, and estimates required by law to be submitted to the State Engineer and Surveyor, and to the Canal Board. These authorities take for granted the submission of plans, &c., and when it comes to the turn of the Canal Commissioners to carry out the resolution of the Canal Board in regard to the letting of the contract, they exhibit the same easy disregard of law in formally approving of certain things which were never before them. The survey and authorization of the work having been conceived in constructive fraud on the part of certain officials and gross negligence on the part of others, its execution, naturally enough, affords occasion for a course of systematic swindling. Resident Engineers certify to work never performed, and their assistants exhibit a similar alacrity to fleece the State for the benefit of the contractors. These facts point to these obvious conclusions, that it is not so much the laws that need amendment as the men intrusted with their execution, and that while it is well enough to attempt to make a fraudulent contractor disgorge some of his ill-gotten gains, it would be still more to the purpose to get a few canal officials of all grades sent to the Penitentiary.

DOES NATIONAL HONESTY PAY?

It is a common boast among the repudiationists of the Democratic Party that their cause will win the approval of the country because it is to the interest of the country that it should. They say that if they induce the nation to break the solemn pledge given by Congress to pay the legal-tender notes on demand after Jan. 1, 1879, the whole debtor class will be benefited, because it will be enabled to pay debts in money worth less than that in which the debts were contracted. They say, too, that if instead of paying the demand notes, new notes are issued and stamped as legal tender, speculation will revive, and fortunes will be retrieved, and in hope of this those who are now suffering from the depression of trade will vote for their policy. These are the main arguments on which they rely to win the support of those who would otherwise give adherence to the Republican Party.

It may be that in some States this very discreditable species of appeal may be successful. It may be successful in Ohio, where it has as much strength as in any of the larger States of the Union. Last year Ohio had one of the most impudent repudiation platforms from the Democrats that any State was ever insulted with by any party, but the State went Democratic nevertheless. It would be foolish to count with absolute confidence on a different result this year. Yet we cannot, and until we are compelled to do so, we shall not, believe that there is a majority of the people of Ohio who do not see that the doctrines of the Democratic Party are as dangerous and deceptive as they are disgraceful. The Democrats have simply raised the question, as important for nations as for individuals, "Does it pay to be honest?" They maintain with unblushing boldness that it does not pay; that, on the contrary, the true way to prosperity lies through the violation of the national faith. For that statement, experience as well as the prompting of every honest heart, is ready with an answer.

In the first place, this country owes a very large part of its prosperity to the credit its people have enjoyed abroad. That credit would be hopelessly impaired by any governmental action disclosing dishonesty. A foreign creditor relies on the honor of his debtor and on that of his debtor's Government. He is obliged to do so. He cannot collect a debt except by the agency of the Government under which his debtor lives. His own is powerless to enforce the payment of a dollar from the citizen of another State. When, therefore, our Government shows itself capable of trifling with the obligation of contracts the credit of its citizens necessarily suffers, and all the more because it is a republican government, and is taken, and justly, as the representative of the principles and purposes of its citizens. The founders of our Government, and all its greatest men, have seen this plainly, and some of the most earnest, as well as wisest, words of WASHINGTON are those with which he pleaded with his countrymen to make and keep the reputation of the Government for financial integrity pure and unsullied. It is, as he saw, the absolute condition precedent to all true and permanent prosperity.

In the next place, the specific gains promised from the particular act of repudiation now proposed by the Democrats will not be realized. The Democrats declare that the debtor class will be benefited by repudiating the pledge to redeem the legal tenders in 1879, and issuing an indefinite amount in addition. But there will be no net benefit to the debtor class. Supposing, for a moment, which, nevertheless, is not true, that more money would make higher prices, this would happen only, for the most part, with the prices of things which farmers buy, not with those which they sell, as any one can see who will make a brief examination of the prices of cereals in 1862, 1873, and 1875. Now, as the farmers largely compose the debtor class, where would be the gain by the repudiation of last Winter's promise?

Again, as a matter of fact, prices would not rise by the mere act of inflation. The condition of the country is such, as we have frequently pointed out, that inflation no longer inflates. Speculation is nearly killed. There is little eagerness in market for any product, and though money is cheaper than it has been for years, prices generally are lower. If more paper money were forced on the country, it would only flow to the vaults of the banks and lie there idle. It would not advance prices any more than the $75,000,000 in those depositories now does. Thus it will be seen that, in whatever way we look at it, the tempting prospect held out to us by those who wish us to disgrace our Government and reject its promises are illusory. With a people as a whole, as with every individual among them, honesty is the best policy.

"THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY."

The peace of the celebrated Happy Family of the traveling menagerie is nothing to the harmony of the Democracy. Sometimes it has happened that the old friends in the cage have fallen foul of each other, and a new example of "the survival of the fittest" has been given to the world. The parrot, pigeon, and other feathered members of the family have fallen victims to the suddenly-awakened appetite of the cat, which, in turn, was vanquished by the learned badger; then the dog vanquishes the badger, and a young and growing bear, seeing what is going on, wakes up and devours the few survivors. If we may believe the doleful tale of the Irving Hall protestants against JOHN KELLY's rule, that chieftain is in a like fair way to absorb the remaining leaders of the Democracy in this City. After having compacted "reformed" Tammany, it is complained that KELLY crowded out JOHN FOX, being thereto assisted by MORRISSEY; then MORRISSEY was in like manner stripped of power, and "JIMMY" HAYES is thrust out with him. MORRISSEY twits Mayor WICKHAM with having the "big head," whatever that may be, and he travesties the Mayor's fastidiousness by parading in evening dress, as if seeking favors at the City Hall in that garb were the proper thing to do. Mr. WICKHAM, with that thorough knowledge of the interior workings of the Democracy which such a representative man as the Mayor should have, does not hesitate to declare that MORRISSEY is only fighting for control of the Police force in order to secure immunity from punishment for himself and friends. The Mayor, accordingly, thinks that this leading Democrat, retired pugilist, and gambler, as he is, may yet be able to "fix" the Democratic patronage in the City so that criminals may have an easier time than even now. This is a pretty low view of the inside of politics. But it is the Mayor's, not ours; and if Mr. WICKHAM knows anything about political affairs, he must know something of his own party. If MORRISSEY is attempting to seize the Police force with these wicked intentions, what does JOHN KELLY want it for? What does Mayor WICKHAM think about that part of the quarrel? The spectacle of these "Home Rulers" squabbling over the spoils is edifying to a dispassionate observer. The family is very lively, but it does not seem to be happy.

What Gov. TILDEN thinks of these precious leaders of his party does not appear. We must suppose that he is highly pleased with his Mayor, who has tried to snub the Governor on one or two occasions, and who adds to his other virtues a bumptiousness and obstinacy which have thus far deprived a multitude of City employes of their pay. As the Governor, however, has higher ambitions than the control of Tammany patronage, he withholds his hand and, according to Mr. MORRISSEY, nurses that "lot of boils," which the refined ex-prize-fighter declares alone prevent him from going into training for the Presidential course. The Governor, as we all know, has very exalted philosophical views concerning politics and politicians; his plane is so far above that of MORRISSEY and KELLY that we ought to beg pardon, perhaps, for mentioning the three in the same breath. THURMAN is not further from ALLEN and CARY, in political accord, than Gov. TILDEN is from his associate leaders in this City.

In fact, we do not see that any of the prominent Democrats of Indiana and Ohio are having an altogether lovely and harmonious time. We have already seen how Mr. THURMAN "spits on the platform," and then weakly asks if he must leave his party merely because its principles are abhorrent to him. How many men there are remaining in that party under the same kind of protest we cannot know. One can understand how a personal clique like the "Bright Ring" in Indiana can conspire against a negative chief like Gov. HENDRICKS; that family of Democrats has never been specially harmonious; but the Ohio difficulty is more deeply fixed than any personal difference. To be sure, Mr. THURMAN pleads that the financial part of the Ohio platform may not mean just what it says; and he argues that it may mean one thing to one man and something else to another; very much as one might aim his gun to miss if the game was a cow, and hit it if a deer. But such quibbling cannot deceive anybody. Mr. THURMAN, who is a Democratic Senator and a Democratic authority, refuses to stand on the platform of the Ohio Democracy. We should be glad to see where his statesmanship and political principle figure in such a case.

In fact, there is no such thing as principle just now in the capital stock of the Democrats. The slogan of the Democracy of this City has been "Home Rule." That captivating phrase is illustrated in the quarrel of KELLY and MORRISSEY. These two model citizens are striving for the possession of the government of the chief City of the United States. This is Home Rule with a vengeance. It makes no essential difference in which side of the scale Mayor WICKHAM throws his influence; either way, Home Rule, of which we hear so much and see so little, is not advanced a jot. Wherever the so-called harmonious Democracy have anything to quarrel over, they are fighting each other with greedy determination. Of course, they are united on one thing, and that is on the proposition that the country will go to the dogs unless they secure the power. Senator THURMAN, for example, thinks that the financial question is of no account in Ohio; but he appears to consider Credit Mobilier and the Pacific Mail subsidy very vital in that canvass. The Democrats are a unit on the question of spoils; we should be glad to hear of another issue on which they are equally agreed.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILROAD TRAVELING.

The conviction and sentence of Col. BAKER, of the British Army, for an assault upon a young lady in an English railway carriage, is an event which has attracted general attention. The punishment is a severe one. The fact that Col. BAKER is a member of an influential family, and the Colonel of a popular cavalry regiment, cannot be made to have any effect in an English court of law. To the credit of the English Judges, it must be said that the high social position of defendants is never taken into account by them in the administration of the law. Or, if it be, it is only to make the sentences passed by them the more severe, on the ground that in such cases there is the less excuse for crime.

From the evidence taken before the Police Magistrate in the preliminary examination, it was very evident that unless the prosecutor had perjured herself, the prisoner would find it extremely difficult to convince a jury of his innocence. Obviously, however, the case is one in which there is only the word of one person to be considered against that of another. And surely the presumption was in favor of the defendant's innocence. The jury, however, found him guilty, and Col. BAKER goes to jail an utterly ruined man.

The case has revived the consideration of the question concerning the best construction of railway carriages. It is manifestly to be desired that such offenses as that of which Col. BAKER was accused should be rendered impossible. The American system accomplishes this. Ladies here are certainly safe from insult, and what is of no less importance, men are likewise safe from the possibility of false charges being made against them by unscrupulous members of the other sex. On the English roads there are carriages devoted exclusively to ladies, but the ladies will not ride in them. When filled at all it is with nurses and babies. And since Col. BAKER's case came before the public, several ladies have written to the papers explaining, with much show of reason, why they do not care to use the ladies' carriages. But we doubt much whether the difficulty can be met by the adoption in England of a new system.

In the first place, and despite all that may be said against it, the division into classes will not readily be abolished in Europe. We have fallen into something of the kind even here of late years, where we have palace, drawing-room, or parlor cars, which represent a first class; ordinary cars, representing a second; and emigrant cars, which are an equivalent to the third. In Australia, which is supposed to be more democratic than the "old country," the American system has been tried, and it had to be abandoned on this account.

The demand for classification presents a difficulty. It may, however, be well to enumerate some of the advantages of the two systems. In ours, personal security from insults at the hands of fellow-passengers is, as we have said, as complete as it well can be. The system is also in many respects convenient, as giving to passengers more freedom of action and opportunities for mutual intercourse. On the other hand, the facilities for ingress and egress are far greater in the English system. There, too, there is less annoyance from dust and dirt, and a passenger cannot annoy fifty or sixty people by opening a window on a cold or dusty day, or by soiling the floor with tobacco juice. The coupling of the English carriages is also more secure. It gives steadiness, which, at high rates of speed, is essential to comfort, and it renders "telescoping" in case of accident impossible. But it does not prevent most destructive accidents in other forms.

Many of the disadvantages of our own system would be done away with if the seats were fixed, and if there were partitions between alternate seats, thus inclosing spaces on the side for four persons, and leaving the central aisle as it is. At least half the passengers would then be able to ride, in what is the best position, with their backs to the engine, and while dust and draught would be more under control, all other advantages would be retained. The necessity of separate classes, while it prevails in Europe, precludes freedom of access from one end of the train to the other, but the carriages of each class might still be constructed on the modified American plan, as we have suggested; and very little alteration would be needed to place the doors at the side instead of at the end of the cars, and so adapt them to the English platforms. These might advantageously be adopted here, and thus avoid the steps into the cars, which, for ladies, children, and old persons, are a nuisance. There is no reason why the passenger platforms should not be on a level with the floors of the cars, as those for freight in the large depots now are, and the public would be largely benefited by the change. Neither is there any reason why either here or in England people should be wedded to a particular system. It is wiser to profit from experience wherever it is to be had, and to avail ourselves of improvements without reference to their origin.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

A "Beethoven programme" was interpreted at the Central Park Garden last evening, to the loudly-expressed delight of an extremely large audience. The fact that the performance attracted a numerous concourse in spite of the stormy weather speaks well for the condition of public taste in this city, and the reverent silence which prevailed during the concert offered corroborative evidence of the existence of a real love of classical music among many hundred persons, at least, in New-York. The septet, (opus 20,) arranged for orchestra, afforded, perhaps, the most striking proof of the band's proficiency. The precision and delicacy of its execution left absolutely nothing to wish for. The fluent melodies and what might be called the fine work of the composition were handled with so much sympathy of sentiment and cleanness of touch that only the volume of tone reminded the listener that a complete corps of musicians, instead of a few soloists, were giving voice to the lovely phrases and definition to the exquisite arabesques of the master. The rendering of the septet was, in brief, perfect at all points, and its impression was so decided that the applause did not die away for some minutes. The most important number of the evening was the Fifth Symphony, in the andante of which the 'cellos distinguished themselves particularly, while the uncertainty of the horns was now and then disagreeably apparent. A remarkably fine rendering of the overture to "Leonore," No. 3, opened the third part of the programme, the selections including, besides those above cited, the well-known excerpts from the ballet music in "Prometheus," the "Coriolan" overture, the ever fresh and tuneful Romance in G, and the "Turkish March," from "The Ruins of Athens."

OBITUARY.

HON. ASHER TYLER.

The death of this prominent citizen of Elmira, N. Y., was announced in our telegraphic news columns yesterday. He had sustained a paralytic shock about ten days before, and died on Monday afternoon. Mr. Tyler was born May 10, 1798, at Bridgewater, Oneida County, in which county his early years were passed. He was the descendant of a prominent family that had removed from Connecticut to this State. He was educated at Hamilton College, graduating in the Class of '17. He studied law and was admitted to the Oneida County Bar, but he restricted his practice to such business as concerned the management of the estate of the Devereaux Land Company, of which he afterward became the agent, and in this capacity was located at Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Mr. Tyler was Representative of the Cattaraugus District in the Twenty-eighth Congress. His large experience in land matters secured him the responsible position of land agent of the Erie Railway Company for that portion of the road between Susquehanna and Dunkirk. In 1848 he took up his abode in Elmira, and he has since been identified with many of the enterprises that have contributed to the advancement of that city, among others the Elmira Rolling-mill Company, of which he was one of the founders. During the latter portion of his life he lived withdrawn from the cares of active business, and mainly among his books, of which he continued to the last an ardent student. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, leaving a widow and four daughters. An only son died in Minnesota several years ago.

AUSTRALIA.

THE GOLD YIELD—THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY—A SCHOONER AND CREW LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steam-ship Mikado brings Melbourne advices to the 3d of July. The steam-ship St. Osvth had arrived at Melbourne in forty-five days from England. Railway construction in the Colony of Victoria was impeded by heavy rains and floods. The O'Connell centenary was to be celebrated by a banquet and procession. Although the gold yield is less than that of last year, the average earnings of the miners have been greater than for many years past. The Chinese difficulty in the Colony of Queensland is assuming formidable proportions. The miners are greatly opposed to the presence of the Chinese in the colony. A petition to the Queen for the annexation of New-Guinea has passed the Assembly and Council of South Australia. The policy of the Government is declared in favor of intercolonial free trade. Fearful gales have prevailed on the coast of New-Zealand, and many marine disasters are reported. The schooner Success, of Auckland, was lost in Cook's Straits, with all on board. The City of Dunedin, New-Zealand, has decided to offer engagements to Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the revivalists. The general agricultural news from all parts of Australia is favorable, though much damage has been occasioned by snow in the mountains and rains on the coasts.

AN EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.

OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 3.—The fifteenth annual session of the National Educational Association convened at the Academy of Music in this city to-day. Nearly 500 persons were present at the opening exercises, and many more are expected before the close of the convention. The Board of Directors held a business meeting at 9 A. M. At 10 o'clock Rev. R. F. Sample opened the convention with prayer, after which Mayor Merriman, in a brief speech, extended to the guests the hospitalities of the city. Gov. Davis was then introduced, and in an eloquent address spoke of the educational facilities of the State, and the work contemplated by the convention. He closed by extending the hospitalities of the State to all present. President Harris responded, and then made the opening address on the part of the association. Superintendent McKenzie was elected Secretary pro tem., and the convention took a recess until this afternoon.

THE BLACK HILLS MINES.

GLOWING ACCOUNTS OF THE GOLD YIELD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Black Hills special says: The gold discoveries reported by Prof. Jenney and the miners are daily confirmed. From recent prospecting Prof. Jenney believes that the mines in Jenney's Gulch will average three to four cents a pan, which is considered a cautious figure, while the miners along Spring Creek place their lowest estimate above that figure, and the highest is without limit. An immense ferruginous ledge has also been discovered seven to eight miles in extent, lying to the north, which promises to be of great value. The command left Camp Harney on Sunday for Rapid Creek, thirty-five miles north from Custer's Gulch, where the next permanent camp will be located.

THE CANAL FUNDS.

THE FUNDS OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS EXHAUSTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The funds devoted to the Eastern and Western Divisions of the canal are exhausted. As to the Middle Division, it is said that there is about $70,000 on hand, which amount may be reduced to about $30,000 at the close of the financial year, Sept. 30. The report is not true that $15,000 was transferred from the Middle to the Western Division last week, or at any other time, to pay for the repairs recently made at Palmyra. Inquiry was made as to what the expense entailed would be, and the reply was about $15,000. This sum will likely come eventually from the Middle Division fund, as it is the practice to devote unexpended balances in one division to offset deficiencies in another.

THE FATHER GERDEMANN CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—John W. Gerdemann, the ex-priest, who was yesterday held for trial on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by Alois Diepenbrock, of New-York, appeared before Magistrate Smith this morning, accompanied by his counsel, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Diepenbrock and Bernard Utchman, who was one of the main witnesses for the prosecution yesterday. Mr. Gerdemann made an affidavit which recites that Diepenbrock and Utchman combined and conspired together to harass and annoy him, and to procure his indictment. An effort was made to secure the arrest of the accused, but they could not be found, and it is stated that they left on the 5:30 train last evening for New-York, though at the hearing of the case yesterday they promised to remain in the city.

NATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The second annual meeting of the National Sunday-school Assembly, at Fair Point, Chautauqua Lake, commenced this evening. The attendance is not as large as may be expected when the weather becomes pleasant. There will be a conference of the Board of Instruction to-morrow. The principal speakers of the day and evening will be Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. Wolcott Calkins, Buffalo; Prof. W. H. Sherwin, Rev. James E. Gilbert, Kentucky; Rev. H. M. Parsons, Massachusetts. An assembly sociable will be held in the evening after the religious exercises.

REV. DR. ECCLESTON AND THE IOWA DIOCESE.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 3.—A letter from Rev. J. H. Eccleston, of Philadelphia, Bishop elect of this Episcopal diocese, was received by the Chairman of the Standing Committee yesterday, in which Dr. Eccleston states that he had delayed responding to the announcement of his election in May last because of the protest against the manner of his election that had been sent here; that he had carefully weighed the evidence on both sides, and sees no good ground for the charge made. He, therefore, leaves the final result with the Standing Committees throughout the country and the House of Bishops, and with their decision he will be content.

THE TENT AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. [illegible], Aug. 3.—The President of the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association says the report of the destruction at the camp yesterday was exaggerated. Though the storm was unusually severe, yet, he says, of nearly 300 tents but one was prostrated.

FIRE ISLAND.

The storm of Monday, which fell upon Long Branch with so much severity, did no mischief whatever at Fire Island. The wind was very high, and kept up with little cessation for twenty-four hours, but there were no traces of its work—on Tuesday morning, except in an unusually grand sea. The hotel is sheltered from north-east storms, and the inmates of it scarcely feel them. During the week there have been numerous arrivals of new visitors, among whom may be mentioned the following: E. R. Shipman and wife, Brooklyn; F. W. Foote, Jr., and wife, New-York; E. T. Throop, New-York; R. S. Bowne, New-York; Charles Lamson, New-York; R. J. Randolph and wife, New-York; Aaron Innis and family, Poughkeepsie; J. Murray Mitchell, New-York; Mrs. Ernest Mitchell and family, Flushing; George F. Gilman and wife, New-York; J. M. Hopkins and family, New-York; Dr. M. R. Vedder and daughter, Hyde Park; F. E. Trowbridge, New-York; Charles H. Kerne and family, New-York; James L. Thompson, Troy; George S. Thompson and wife, Troy; George A. Telford and wife, New-York; William Mitchell and wife, Flushing, Long Island; Edward E. Mitchell and wife, Flushing, Long Island; William Lottimer and family, New-York; Gen. Jesse C. Smith and wife, Brooklyn, Long Island; Andrew McDowell, New-York; John R. Putnam and family, Saratoga, N. Y.; C. F. Wilmans, Augusta, Ga.; H. H. Weakley, St. Paul, Minn.; B. F. Baker and wife, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Edwin Quackenbush, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

THE STORM IN THE COMMONS.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S BILL AND ITS RESULTS—A SCENE OF DIRE DISORDER—MR. PLIMSOLL'S VIOLENCE AND MR. DISRAELI'S DISMAY—THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24, 1875.

Such another scene as that in the House of Commons on Thursday night has not happened within at least living memory. Members of the House of Commons denounced as villains within the walls of their own chamber and by one of themselves; the august Speaker's reprimand scouted and a fist shaken under his venerable nose. And this in the year of grace 1875, and in the Parliament of England! It is really quite a wonder that the roof did not fall in, or the walls shake, as these dreadful events were taking place. But, first of all, I will give you an account of the matter from the official notes of the House; and I fancy that the gentlemen who had to draw them up must have been treated to plentiful doses of sal volatile or some other composing stimulant before their shattered nerves were sufficiently restored to enable them to hold a pen, or even to think of the terrible thing they had to record. The official minute runs thus: "Breach of Order, (Mr. Plimsoll)—Mr. Plimsoll, the member for Derby, having used expressions in debate which, when called upon by Mr. Speaker, he refused to withdraw, and otherwise having conducted himself in a disorderly manner, motion made, and question proposed, 'That Mr. Plimsoll, the member for Derby, for his disorderly conduct, be reprimanded, in his place, by Mr. Speaker,' whereupon Mr. Plimsoll, without claiming to be heard, withdrew." The official version, however, gives a very faint idea of what occurred, and the story is worth telling, especially as it may have grave results.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S BILL.

For some time past it has been seen to be becoming more and more unlikely that the Merchant Shipping bill could be passed this session. It was suspected that the Government had never been well disposed toward it, and that they had only brought it in for the look of the thing, in order to appease an angry agitation. It could, of course, have very well been passed if the Government had made up its mind at the first to give it a fair chance; but this was not done. On the contrary, the bill was kept back in order to make way for less urgent business, and the consequence has been that the only part of it which has ever been considered is the first section, which provides criminal penalties for disorderly sailors, while the provisions with regard to the seaworthiness of ships and the responsibilities of ship-owners have never had an opportunity of being brought before the House. Even now, however, if the Government had been sincere it might have been got through by giving it the precedence to which it was clearly entitled above all other bills. The Ministers have been anything but happy in such legislation as they have this session accomplished, and it might have retrieved their reputations and conciliated public opinion if they had only plucked up courage and applied themselves in earnest to get the Merchant Shipping bill passed. A government can always do these things when it really wants to do them; but then Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues were, at the best, only half-hearted in this instance. Their affections were concentrated elsewhere. They had resolved to stake everything on the Agricultural Holdings bill, a fantastic measure by which the tenant right question is to be settled by everybody who does not like the bill being allowed to contract himself out of it. It is obvious that a permissive bill of this kind, although it might tend to affirm certain rules in theory, would have very little practical effect; and in any case there is no immediate hurry about it. It is a bill that nobody likes. The Conservatives and moderate Liberals think it more prudent not to open up such questions at all; and the Radicals hold that the bill falls very short of what it ought to be. Yet this is the measure on which the Ministry have preferred to stake their character for practical legislation rather than on the Shipping bill. The blunder is egregious, and can only be accounted for by positive infatuation.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Even though it was foreseen and suspected that the Government was not serious in pushing on the Shipping bill, Mr. Disraeli's announcement on Thursday evening that it had been decided to drop it came upon everyone with a shock of surprise and regret. Mr. Disraeli said he was very sorry; but he did not say it as if he meant it very much, and the House was evidently irritated, especially with the apparent nonchalance with which the thing was done. Mr. Goschen said a word or two expressing regret at the loss of the bill, and then it seemed as if no more would be said, at least just then, for the bill was in the orders of the day, and was to come up later on. Just, however, as the Sergeant at Arms was on his way to put the mace under the table, in order that the House might go into committee on the Agricultural Holdings bill, a rough, hoarse, tremulous voice was heard from the bar—"Mr. Speaker." All eyes turned to the bar, and there was seen Mr. Plimsoll, who has led the popular agitation about the ships, moving the adjournment of the House.

MR. PLIMSOLL ON THE FLOOR.

A glance at his face was enough to show that he was laboring under great excitement. Ordinarily a rather purple-faced man, he was ashy pale, his lips quivered, and his voice struggled with emotion as he said: "Sir, I earnestly entreat the right honorable gentleman at the head of the Government not to consign some thousands of living human beings to a miserable death." He spoke amid a hush of perfect stillness, and a kind of thrill went through the assembly, although it is usually one of the coolest and most phlegmatic in the world. But the effect of this solemn and pathetic appeal was irresistible. As Mr. Plimsoll went on to speak of the "ship-owners of murderous tendencies outside of the House," and their confederates within, he became more and more excited. He shouted, or rather shrieked, rolled his head, and flung his arms about in the wildest way. He was also unconsciously shuffling along the open floor, in the centre of the House, so that, before he was done, he had got right into the middle of it, and in front of the Clerk's table, on a raised seat at the end of which the Speaker sits. He referred to a decision which has just been given by a Scotch Judge, strongly condemning the condition in which ships were sent to sea, and quoted the statement of the Secretary of "Lloyd's," that he did not know of a single worn-out ship that had been broken up voluntarily by the owners. "Ships," he went on, "pass from hand to hand until they are bought up by reckless speculators, and then they are sent to sea with precious human lives. No fewer than 2,654 out of 5,000 ships on Lloyd's register have gone off their class and forfeited their position; and what are the consequences? Why, continually, every Winter hundreds and hundreds of brave men are sent to death, and their wives made widows and their children fatherless, so that a few speculative scoundrels, in whose hearts there is neither the love of God nor fear of man, may make unhallowed gains."

A FIT STOPPING POINT.

There had been some murmurs when he first spoke of "murderous ship-owners," but his simple earnestness and intensity carried the audience along with him, and there were loud and significant cheers as he uttered these last words. If he had stopped here he would have had the House altogether with him, but, unfortunately, he was growing continually more excited, as could be gathered from the increasing violence and gustiness of his manner, and soon lost control over himself, and probably even a consciousness of where he was. When checked by the Speaker, who told him he was going beyond the limits of a motion for adjournment, he gave notice of a question to be put to the President of the Board of Trade, whether Edward Bates, the owner of four vessels lost with eighty-seven lives, in 1874, and two others abandoned at sea, was the member for Plymouth? "And, Sir," he went on, "I shall ask some questions about other members, too. I am determined to unmask the villains who send these sailors to death;" and as he said so, he shook his clenched fist in the air. There was a great uproar at this, and as soon as he could make himself heard, the Speaker, who remained wonderfully quiet and collected, said he hoped that the word "villain" was not applied to any member of the House; but Mr. Plimsoll bluntly replied that it was, and that he could not and would not withdraw it. Upon which the Speaker said in his blandest tone that he must leave the matter to the judgment of the House. Then Mr. Disraeli—who was almost as white in the face as Mr. Plimsoll, and looked rather nervous and alarmed, like a man who fancies he has just seen a ghost—rose and simply moved, as with deep pain, that the offending member should be reprimanded for his violent and offensive conduct. "Such conduct," he said, "is unparalleled." "And so," retorted Mr. Plimsoll, from the other side of the table, "is the conduct of the Government," and again he shook his fist at the Premier, at the Speaker, and indeed all round. Then, on an order from the Chair, he hastily quitted the House. In the lobby his voice was heard for some time afterward, bawling out "Thousands will die for this!" "Thousands will die for this!" Several friends went out with him and tried to reason with him and induce him to be calm. But he declared he would never give in, and always returned to the refrain, "Thousands will die for this." His friends at last got him out into the cool air on the river terrace, and walked him gently up and down, and his fury gradually abated.

THE REPRIMAND.

On the suggestion of Lord Hartington, it was agreed that Mr. Plimsoll should not be called upon to receive the reprimand till Thursday next. It is understood that he will then admit that he rather forgot himself in his manner of addressing the House, but will hold to the substance of what he said. Before he left the House he gave in a protest, beginning, "I protest, in the name of God, against any further delay in proceeding with the Shipping bill;" and which, after declaring that the Government was playing into the hands of "maritime murderers inside the House and outside it," goes on to lay "upon the head of the Prime Minister and his fellows the blood of all the men who shall perish next Winter from preventable causes," and to "denounce against him and against them the wrath of God." As this protest was prepared by Mr. Plimsoll before he came into the House, it is clear that what he had to say was not altogether unpremeditated, but there can be no doubt that in his excitement and frenzy he lost his head and went beyond what he had originally intended. Later in the evening, Mr. Bates, admitting the loss of ships imputed to him, laid it on Providence, and some soft words were spoken by various members to assuage the sensitive feelings of the shipping interest. All the same, everybody believes that Mr. Plimsoll, in the main, spoke only the truth, and shares his indignation.

PUBLIC OPINION.

On the whole, public opinion runs strongly in Mr. Plimsoll's favor. His breach of manners is condoned for the sake of his passionate sympathy with a very miserable and ill-used class; and there is also a very decided conviction, not in one party only, but in both, that the Government has behaved very badly. Meetings are being got up in many of the chief towns to support Mr. Plimsoll, and there is every prospect that the Autumn will be spent in an agitation on the subject, which will be extremely damaging to the Ministry. There is no object at the present moment which all classes have so much at heart as to put an end to the cruel scandals of the merchant service, and there is a widespread impression, fully justified by the facts, that the Government has not behaved either wisely or honestly in the matter.

LORD GIFFORD'S DECISION.

The decision delivered by Lord Gifford, one of the Scotch Judges, to which Mr. Plimsoll referred, strikingly corroborates the charges against the ship-owners. This was the case of a vessel called the Bard of Avon, thirty-four years old, which lay useless in the Clyde for several years, till in 1870 she was sold by the Clyde Trustees to pay her dock dues. She was then bought for £780, being about £1 a ton, according to tonnage, whereas a new vessel would cost £20 or £30 a ton, and even an old vessel in decent condition, £12. Even adding the alleged cost of repairs, the price would only come to £2 a ton, "a miserably small price," as the Judge observed, "for a ship." Then again, no later than yesterday, there was another case even worse which was decided in Ireland. Mr. Freeman, a Waterford merchant and ship-owner, was convicted of having sent to sea a vessel twenty-six years old, the timber of which was so rotten that the decayed parts could be taken out in handfuls. Before this vessel was dispatched Mr. Freeman wrote to his agents, "I would be inclined to renew the former insurance at eight guineas, if I thought there would be no danger of Plimsoll. This between ourselves, private." His correspondents replied: "We don't think there is any fear of Plimsoll interfering, at all events on this side, as they don't appear to be much on the outlook over here." The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of £300 and be imprisoned for two months. These are only a few out of many cases, and though the existing law does occasionally catch some of the "villains," a more stringent system is required.

THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

One thing is quite certain, and that is that a severe blow has been inflicted by this incident on the moral authority and influence of the Ministry. They have been exposed to the gaze of the country as being far more concerned in playing their own petty party tricks than in looking after the welfare of the people; and not a voice has, as yet at least, been raised on their behalf. Not a single newspaper has dared to defend their conduct, and on every side I have, during the last day or two, heard in all kinds of private society only one opinion, and that is severe and contemptuous condemnation. The chief responsibility for this disgraceful state of things rests undoubtedly on Mr. Disraeli; and I should not wonder if it proved fatal to his position. He has of late been behaving in a way which is hardly to be reconciled with a capacity for rational reflection, throwing over colleagues, without consultation, in the face of the House, treating the House itself with rudeness and flippancy, and changing his own opinions in the most capricious manner. As late as last Monday he said the Shipping bill could be passed yet, though it is weak. It is clear that the session must now end in confusion and failure; and it is very questionable whether the petted Agricultural bill, for which such sacrifices have been made, will be passed. At present only six out of forty-nine clauses have been agreed to, and most of the six are of a formal character. There are on the Notice-paper no fewer than fifteen pages of amendments to this bill, numbering in all some 300. And the 12th of August is only about a fortnight ahead.

J. H. F.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S PROTEST.

The following is a copy of the "protest" made by Mr. Plimsoll:

"I protest in the name of God against any further delay in proceeding with the Shipping bill. The bill itself is an atrocious sham, but there is enough humanity and knowledge in the House of Commons to change it into a good measure. At this moment there are 2,654 ships afloat which have run through their classes just like the Bard of Avon, and yet at this moment any of the owners, Captains, mates, ship's husbands, and consignees of those ships may, without warrant, arrest British subjects who, having carelessly agreed to sail in them, find when too late that the only alternative before them is jail or death. I charge the Government that they are, wittingly and unwittingly—for there are both—playing into the hands of the maritime murderers, inside the House and outside the House, to secure a further continuance of the present murderous system. What is demanded by humanity is that rotten ships should be broken up or repaired; that ships should not be overloaded; that grain cargoes should not be carried in bulk, so as to expose the lives of those on board to deadly peril; and deck cargoes, the source of unutterable agony to many and death to so many more, should be put an end to. The Government bill provides for none of these things; it provides only heavier penalties and severer punishments against our unfortunate fellow-subjects, whose necessities take them to sea. I desire to unmask the villains who sit in the House, fit representatives of the more numerous, but not greater, villains who are outside the House, and, in the name of our common humanity, I demand that this bill shall be proceeded with immediately, as the report on the Agricultural Holdings bill will send scores of county members out of town, members who, to a man, would support the cause of justice, humanity, and mercy, and thus leave to the Government and the ship-owners, the power to prolong the horrible state of things which now exists. In the name of the God of all justice and of all mercy, I protest against any further delay. I demand that the Merchant Shipping bill be proceeded with from this hour *de die in diem* until through committee, and, failing this, I lay upon the head of the Prime Minister and his fellows the blood of all the men who shall perish next Winter from preventable causes, and I denounce against him and against them the wrath of that God who has said, 'Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child. If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all unto Me, I will surely hear their cry, and My wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the sword, and your wives shall be widows and your children fatherless.' How much hotter, then, shall be His indignation and wrath against those who reduce unhappy women and children to that deplorable condition, and who leave their own fellow-creatures, guilty of no crime, to a violent and sudden death!"

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

YESTERDAY'S WORK—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 3.—At 2 P. M. the convention resolved itself into three separate departments—the Department of Normal Schools, the Elementary, and the Department of Higher Education. The last-named department discussed, during the afternoon, a very able paper on "The Relation and Duties of Educators to Crime," by J. B. Billinger, D. D., of Pennsylvania, after which they adjourned until to-morrow. The Department of Normal Schools met at Harrison's Hall, when Miss Lathrop, of Cincinnati, read an able essay on "The Professional Education of Teachers," and brief addresses were made by President Allen, of Illinois; Prof. Albee, of Wisconsin, and a number of others. The Department adjourned until 2 P. M. to-morrow, after a profitable and very agreeable session.

At the general evening session Prof. Phelps, of Winona, read an exhaustive essay upon "Country Schools." C. H. Roberts, of Rochester, and W. H. Wing, of St. James, were appointed Secretaries, and Aaron Gove, of Denver; A. J. Daniels, of Grand Rapids; A. F. Caldwell, of St. Louis; P. M. Woodman, of Minneapolis, and Prof. Fogg, of St. Paul, Treasurers of the association; J. L. Pickard, A. Aberthy, E. E. White, D. B. Hager, W. T. Phelps, Superintendent Jilson, Superintendent Reed, C. B. Palmer, John H. French, J. H. Smart, A. Gove Olney, Daniel Reed, W. R. Buchanan. N. T. Pickett and J. S. Cruikshank were appointed a Committee on Nominations for the year. The Committee on Teachers and Schools is as follows: Robert Allyn, J. Baldwin, W. Phelps, O. M. Mage, S. E. Ettle.

Nearly 1,000 persons were in attendance in the evening, notwithstanding the rain. The association will take an excursion to Minnehaha Falls to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 6:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Jasper Wandle's building, Nos. 23 and 25 Montgomery street, Jersey City, and caused considerable damage before it was extinguished. The first floor was occupied by L. Perlmutter, as a hat store, whose stock was damaged by water to the extent of about $500. J. B. Culver, a civil engineer, and J. B. Onderdonk, an architect, who occupied offices on the second floor, lost about $300 each. The third floor was occupied by A. Germain as a shirt manufactory. His loss is estimated at $500. The building was damaged $300. All the losses are fully covered by insurance.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a house owned by Alderman Lewis E. Wood, on Clifton place, Jersey City Heights, and an alarm was given. Before the arrival of the Fire Department the flames had gained considerable headway, and the building was nearly destroyed. The occupants, Charles Stevens and Elliot Johnson, lose $600 and $400 respectively on furniture and clothing, and only the former is insured. The loss on the building will amount to $4,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The factory at No. 117 Railroad avenue, Newark, N. J., occupied by Doolittle & Co., paper-box makers, and Whittemore & Son, trunk manufacturers, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The building was owned by J. B. Boylen, and valued at $10,000, insured for $5,500. Whittemore's loss is $4,000, insured for $1,650; and Doolittle's loss $3,500, insured for $2,200.

A fire broke out in a barn adjoining Mr. Cheney's residence, on Main street, Rutland, Vt., last evening. The barn and other out-buildings were consumed, and Mr. Cheney's residence considerably damaged. The losses are insured in the Vermont Mutual.

FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE.

Shortly before 10:30 o'clock last night Sergt. Vredenburgh, of the Nineteenth Precinct, while on duty in Third avenue, discovered a fire in the rear of Julius Friethal's hat store, on the first floor of the five-story tenement-house No. 1,027 Third avenue. The fire spread rapidly, by means of a dummy elevator, to the other floors of the house and although the firemen were prompt in their attendance and unceasing in their labors, created considerable damage before the flames could be secured. Friethal, who occupies the first floor as a hat store and the second story as a dwelling, was completely burned out. His loss is estimated at $4,000 on stock and $2,000 on furniture and fixtures. T. Cohn, occupying the basement as a confectionery store, lost $500 on stock; insured. Mrs. Strauss, occupying the third floor; Mrs. Clark, living on the fourth floor, and Mrs. Hunt, who rents the fifth floor as a dwelling, each lost $1,000 on furniture. The building, owned by B. Gomprecht, was damaged $8,000; insured for $16,500. The stock of Friethal, in whose store the fire originated, is insured for $6,000. As the fire is regarded as a suspicious one, Fire Marshal Sheldon will make an investigation.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—A meeting of leading Republicans of Massachusetts was held in this city to-day to organize a State Campaign Club. The meeting was addressed by Hon. George S. Boutwell and others, and a list of officers was reported with Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight as President. Among the Vice Presidents are the leading Republicans of the State.

THE STRIKE AT FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 3.—About fifteen thousand operatives in this city are idle and probably will be for at least thirty days, although rumors prevail that work will be resumed in a week. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the help and many of them are willing to go to work, including a good part of the spinners who heretofore have acted almost as a unit. How long the mills will remain closed it is impossible to say, for the manufacturers say that they do not know themselves; but one thing that will influence them very much is that they think it hard that the operatives who are opposed to the strike and are willing to work at the reduction should be locked out. Many of the storekeepers have given notice that if the help can afford to take a vacation of thirty days, they can afford to pay cash for their goods, and that no credit will be given until they get to work. Every mill is thus stopped with the exception of the Stafford, which will soon close.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

DECISIONS BY SIR EDWARD THORNTON, UMPIRE OF THE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following decisions have been rendered by Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire in the United States and Mexican Claims Commission, since the last publication:

Bartolo S. Reeves against Mexico.—Dismissed for want of proof of the claimant's American citizenship. This was a claim for alleged expulsion from a ranch near Tabasco, Mexico, in August, 1848, by order of Gen. Miguel Bruno, of the Mexican Army.

Elizabeth A. Evans, widow, and L. W. Evans, Administrator, of Harry L. Evans, deceased, against Mexico.—Award of $20,000, gold, without interest, in favor of the widow, and $2,000, gold, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from April 10, 1857, in favor of the Administrator. This was a claim arising out of the robbery and murder of Dr. Harry L. Evans by the Mexican military authorities at Alta, Mexico, in April, 1857. Evans was a brother-in-law of Crabb, who led a filibustering expedition into Mexico about that time, and was charged with complicity in the expedition. The umpire holds that the charges were not proven, and the manner of his death by sentence of a military court was unwarrantable.

Bernardino and Francisco Garcia Mugverza against the United States.—Dismissed. This was a claim arising out of the pillage and destruction of a stock of merchandise in the town of Bagdad, Mexico, on the Rio Grande, on Jan. 5, 1866. The town had been in the occupation of the French or Imperialists, when, on the morning in question, an attack was made, and the place captured by a force organized on and starting from the American side of the river, whereupon the town was pillaged. It was claimed by Mexico that the force was composed of soldiers of the United States Army, and that the Government of the United States should have prevented the expedition from starting, and, not having done so, was responsible for the consequences. The umpire holds that the expedition, although organized on American territory, was organized under the direction of Gen. Escobedo and other commissioned officers of the Mexican Army; that there was no lack of due diligence on the part of the United States in preventing its starting, and that Mexico, and not the United States, is responsible for the acts of the capturing force.

Charles Taussig, Administrator of Maurice Taussig, deceased, against Mexico.—This was a claim on a draft for $99,328, drawn by Señor Doblado, Acting Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, on April 15, 1862, against a certain sum to be paid by the United States to Mexico under the Corwin treaty. This treaty was not ratified by the United States Senate, and the draft has never been paid. The umpire holds that the draft, having been given in payment of the balance due on divers contracts between the claimant and the Mexican Government, it is necessary to know fully the nature of the contracts in order to determine whether they are such as the United States would support before the commission, and for want of this information dismissed the claim.

Charles P. Stowe and Samuel W. Inge against Mexico.—These were claims arising out of the violation of a contract for the survey of public lands in Sonora, and for expulsion from Mexico pending the execution of the work. The umpire holds that the original contract having been between Messrs. Jecker, Torre & Co., a French firm, and the claimants only subcontractors, the claim for violation of contract must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The second part of the claim he dismisses on the ground that it has been already adjusted between the United States and Mexico.

Joseph W. Hale against Mexico.—This was a claim arising out of the occupation and destruction of the claimant's cedar wood saw-mills by the Mexican military authorities at Tepic, Mexico, in April and May, 1860. Award of $20,000, gold, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from June 1, 1860.

Margaret Glenn against Mexico.—This was a claim for the murder and robbery of her husband and son by the Mexican civil authorities, near Saltillo, Mexico, in October, 1858, and the failure to bring the murderers to trial. Award of $20,000, gold, without interest.

Samuel W. Pratt against Mexico.—This was a claim for the seizure of household effects and merchandise on the Tehuantepec Railroad, at Suchil, Mexico, on the 9th of November, 1859. Dismissed, the umpire deciding that the seizure was made under the judicial process of a competent court.

Augustus Jovan against Mexico.—This was a claim arising out of false arrest and imprisonment and seizure of personal property and valuable papers by the Mexican civil authorities in Chilpanzingo, Mexico, in 1853 and 1854, and denial of justice in delaying the trial. Awarded $35,000, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Jan. 1, 1854.

T. W. Latham, Assignee of B. H. Howell, against Mexico.—This was a claim for violation of contract for supplying arms in 1863 between Howell and Gen. Bustamente in behalf of Mexico. The umpire doubts Gen. Bustamente's authority to bind the Mexican Government, and holds that Howell failed to fulfill his part of the contract, and dismisses the claim.

Adolph Wedmon & Brothers against Mexico.—This was a claim for money loaned to Gen. Placido Viga as agent of Mexico in San Francisco in 1855. The umpire rejects the claims, holding that Gen. Viga had no authority to bind his Government for such a loan.

Edward Kearney against Mexico.—This was a claim for the value of arms furnished to Mexico under contract with Col. E. A. Mexia, in 1867. Rejected, on the ground of lack of authority in the agent to bind the Mexican Government.

Juan M. Silva against Mexico.—This was a claim for damages to house, farm, &c., by the military authorities at Santo Tomas, in August and September, 1859. Dismissed; the umpire holding that the damages are not proved to have been inflicted by "Mexican authorities."

Edgar Kellow against Mexico.—This was a claim for the value of a Mexican bond seized by the Mexican Treasury officials as one of a lot of stolen bonds, on July 15, 1856, at the City of Mexico. The umpire decides that Mexico shall pay an amount equal to the claimant's interest in the sum actually paid for the bond, holding that there are circumstances in the case indicating that the bond was partnership property, on which point, and as to actual cost of the bond, further proof will be necessary.

Patrick Frider against Mexico.—This was a claim for forced loans. Rejected, in pursuance of the former decision of the umpire in the case of McManus.

Andrew Ourcier's representatives against Mexico.—This was a claim for an alleged denial of justice by the Mexican courts in the case of Andrew Curcier's executors against Stephen Curcier. Rejected by the umpire, who holds that the proceedings complained of were in accordance with Mexican law and judicial procedure.

Jules E. Caire against Mexico.—This was a claim arising out of the suppression of the newspaper *La Estafetta*, in the City of Mexico, in January, 1862. Rejected by the umpire on the ground that the claimant has not proved that he owned any share in the paper, and on the further ground that the suppression was justifiable under the circumstances (it having been engaged in the publication of articles favorable to the French during the intervention) and within the scope of the "extraordinary powers" conferred by the Congress on President Juarez.

William B. Curnhart against Mexico.—This was a claim arising out of an illegal arrest in Sonora, on Nov. 27, 1855. Dismissed by the umpire, who holds that the Mexican Government cannot be held responsible for the losses occasioned by the illegal acts of an inferior judicial authority, when the complainant has taken no steps by judicial means to have punishment on the offender and to obtain damages from him.

Daniel Green against Mexico.—This was a claim for damages to the farm and growing crops by the depredations of Mexican cavalry under Gen. Corona, in Sinaloa, in 1864, 1865, and 1866. "Award of $10,000, gold, with interest at six per cent. per annum, from July 1, 1865."

ARREST AND CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3.—Dwight F. Steere, of Putnam, Conn., a young man, twenty-seven years of age, was arrested in this city this evening on suspicion of having murdered Frederick White, of Spencer, Mass., at New-London, Conn., last Wednesday night. He at first denied his guilt, but afterward confessed the crime. He admits having stabbed his victim with a jack-knife, and robbing him of a silver watch and $31 in money. After his arrest and while confined in a cell in the station-house he attempted to cut his own throat with a case-knife, with which he was eating his supper. He will be taken to New-London on Wednesday morning.

FATAL CHASTISEMENT, IF NOT MURDER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3.—Patrick Carney, aged nineteen years, died suddenly this afternoon from injuries about his neck, said to have been inflicted in the forenoon by his uncle, James Clinchey, who was chastising him. The Police were not notified until six hours after the boy's death, Clinchey in the meantime making his escape.

ODD FELLOWS' DEDICATION.

LONDON, Ontario, Aug. 3.—A large number of prominent Odd Fellows' from various parts of the United States were present here at the dedication of the new Odd Fellows Hall, which took place yesterday afternoon. Four hundred of the brethren, excursionists from Cleveland, arrived in the evening, and received an enthusiastic welcome. A ball and supper wound up the celebration.

THE AUGUST STORM.

THE FLOODS IN THE WEST.

THE DAMAGE IN OHIO MOSTLY ON HAY, WHEAT, AND OATS—NOT MUCH CORN DESTROYED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The great rains have not entirely ceased, though, from such facts as are attainable here, the height of the floods has been reached, and the waters will probably now slowly settle. Their falling, however, does not stay the damage to farmers' products, and only immediate and continuous sunshine would repair the losses. The continuous rainy weather, and not the flooding, which is the result of the unprecedented fall of water in the last three days, has been the cause of destruction the extent of which thus far is considered to have been limited to hay, wheat, oats, and other cereals, not including corn.

The losses extend over the country drained by the tributaries of the Ohio, falling heaviest, perhaps, in Ohio and the valley of the Wabash, in Illinois. In the northern half of Ohio the weather has been very wet for two or three weeks, and some damage has been sustained by wheat, which has sprouted or grown in many instances where farmers were not fortunate enough to be through harvesting early. A very good yield of hay was secured before it was injured much by rain. From the middle, east, and west line of the State south to the Ohio River there has scarcely been a good harvest day in two months, and recently none at all. All the grain that has yet matured has been almost wholly destroyed. Some wheat has been covered with water and some sheaves swept away by the floods, but this has already become worthless. Oats on the upland will, if good weather should very soon return, be saved to a considerable extent, though the cost of harvesting would be much increased.

Thus far but little corn has been absolutely destroyed, though much has been more or less injured. Corn is the great staple of most of the inundated counties, and millions of acres now stand under water. On the Miami River bottom the water is sometimes up to the tassels of immense fields of corn. The rains have well-nigh produced a great calamity, but if reasonably dry weather should now be enjoyed, the great staple would not be much hurt, and the people would be left well able to sustain their other losses, except in individual cases. If the rainy weather continues but a little while longer, however, the corn, too, will be destroyed, and several millions of inhabitants of the most fertile part of the continent will be left without means of securing sufficient food for Winter.

THE OHIO STREAMS HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE—RAILROAD TRAINS TAKEN OFF.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 3.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Chillicothe says the rain continues and the flood gains strength. The canal broke below the city and swept 5,000 bushels of wheat into the river. The people living in the bottom lands are moving their families, fearing an inundation. At Ironton the Ohio is rising five inches an hour, and also rising rapidly at Cincinnati, where it has already invaded the lower stories of houses on Water street, and bids fair to go as high as ever known before.

A special dispatch to the same paper from New-Albany, Ind., says the trains on the New-Albany and Chicago Railroad were taken off to-day at Gosport. The track is covered by water from White River, a distance of three miles. A heavy force of men are at work trying to prevent the large railroad bridge from floating away. The White River at this point is twelve feet higher than ever known before. Trains south from Lafayette go no further than Crawfordsville, as the track has been washed out in many places.

A special dispatch to the same paper from Athens, Ohio, says, at midnight, the river attained a height of eight inches over the greatest elevation ever known before. The gas works are flooded, and the people have to return to candles. The people of the asylum across the valley have built a boat and ferry provisions over, all other modes of communication being destroyed. No trains are running on any of the roads, and no mails have arrived since last Saturday.

THE OHIO RIVERS FALLING.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 3.—At 10 o'clock to-night the Miami and tributaries had receded over four feet and are running out rapidly. The weather is still dismal and drizzly. The small grains are all badly damaged, tobacco is used up, the potatoes are rotting, and a narrow belt of corn considerably damaged. The total damage in Montgomery County to crops and other property is estimated at $500,000.

THE WABASH RIVER HIGHER THAN IN 1858—THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL DESTROYED.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 3.—The flood in the Wabash is more than a foot above the high-water mark of 1858, and several inches higher than ever before since the settlement of the county. All the tributaries have been running out and the low ground is all overflowed. In many places the river is from three to five miles wide. The damage is incalculable, and great suffering must result to the tenants on the low lands, whose all is swept away. The Wabash bottoms, for an average of a mile and a half wide, the whole length of the river, are submerged, and the crops, both harvested and growing, have been swept away. Our city is located on high ground, and but slight damage has been experienced, except to manufactories and mills. The destruction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, between here and Fort Wayne, is complete. It is broken in a hundred places. The canal and river have been on a level for forty-eight hours, the water of the river rushing through the latter and running over the banks, from one to the other, at all low places. This will be a terrible blow to the people of the State. It is impossible to estimate more accurately the acreage submerged. The Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad is much damaged between here and Battle Ground. The other railroads are all right. That portion of the city located on the west bank of the Wabash has been cut off for two days by the high water overflowing the bridge and levees, and communication is only kept open by boats. The river has fallen about two and a half inches since 7 o'clock this morning, and is still very slowly receding.

DAMAGE BY RAIN IN ILLINOIS.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 3.—The recent storms in Central Illinois have done immense damage to crops, bridges, and railroads. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000; that of Morgan County alone is nearly $250,000.

HEAVY DAMAGE NEAR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The floods in this county have done damage to the amount of about $100,000. The chief injury is from the overflow of the Calumet River, which has inundated the meadow lands and destroyed large crops of hay.

THE INDIANA BOTTOM LAND CROPS RUINED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 3.—The crops in the low bottoms are utterly ruined. The heavy damage to the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad above Patoka will be repaired to-morrow. The rivers are still rising.

FEARS OF AN OVERFLOW ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Gen. Thompson, Chief of the State Engineers, says the Arkansas levees near the Louisiana line are low and in a bad condition, and Raleigh, Milliken's, Omega, and Waterproof levees are caving in. About ten days' floods from above will arrive at the Red River, and should the upper levees give way the whole country around Bayou Macon will be overflowed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 3.—There is little change to note in the situation as regards the river, which rose two inches during the last twenty-four hours, and now stands eleven inches below the rise of this Spring and three feet below the floods of 1867, but reports from above indicate that the flood will exceed the Spring rise.

HIGH WATER IN WHEELING CREEK, WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 3.—The water in Wheeling Creek was higher yesterday than it had ever been known to be before. The abutments of the bridge two miles east of the city were moved over a foot. At all points along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between this city and Grafton there has been great destruction of property. The town of Farmington is almost completely submerged, the water being up to the first floors of nearly all the houses. A number of heavy land slides have occurred on the railroad, and four bridges on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been carried away. The loss of staves, dressed headings, logs, and barrels carried away from the vicinity of New-Martinsville, will amount to over $100,000. All the low lands in this section are submerged.

RISE OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 3.—The river commenced rising about dark last night, and continued to rise for several hours at the rate of one foot per hour, and has risen slowly all day. Since last night it has risen ten feet, and is now nineteen feet above low water mark, but is reported falling above.

THE STORM STRIKES BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—A storm has been raging along the coast since last night. The weather in the bay is exceedingly rough, the waves making a clean breach over Minot's Ledge lighthouse to-night.

The steamer Stamford, from Gloucester for this port, was struck by a heavy sea this morning, and had a hole stove in her side, letting in a big volume of water and compelling her to put into Salem Harbor. The water was up to the fire boxes when she reached the wharf.

Steamers were unable to land at Oak Bluffs on account of the heavy sea.

SIGNAL SERVICE SPECIAL RIVER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—During the past twenty-four hours the Ohio River has risen rapidly at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, and is now one foot above the "danger line" at Pittsburg and one foot below at Cincinnati and Louisville.

The Monongahela River is eight feet and nine inches above the "danger line" at New-Geneva, but is now falling.

The Mississippi River has risen nine inches at St. Louis, where it is but two inches below the "danger line." It has risen eleven inches at Cairo, where it is three feet and eight inches above the "danger line."

The Cumberland River has fallen at Nashville.

The Missouri and Red Rivers have remained stationary.

Light rains have fallen in the regions of the Upper Mississippi and Upper Ohio Valleys.

THE TURF.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SARATOGA RACES TILL TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The storm reached here before daylight and continued until 3 o'clock. It has been very cold all day and the streets are deserted. Fires were lighted in all the hotels. The races are postponed until to-morrow.

BUFFALO RACES POSTPONED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—On account of the recent rains and the consequent heavy condition of the track, the races for to-day have been postponed until to-morrow, which will necessarily make each days' races as advertised one day late. This decision has just been given. Two hours' warm, dry weather will put the track in good condition.

THE AMATEUR ROWING REGATTA AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The preparations for the seventh annual regatta of the North-western Amateur Rowing Association, to come off in this city on Wednesday and Thursday next, are now complete, and the prospect bids fair for a successful occasion. Seventy-five entries have been made, with sixty-one boats in place for position. The attendance of visitors is already large. The local clubs have provided a superb boat-house, which accommodates all the boats present. This has become a permanent affair in Toledo, and is rapidly increasing in importance and favor. It is noticeable that, while most of the streams have been raised to flood-tide by the recent heavy rains, our river, though somewhat higher, with more than ordinary current, is yet in good condition for rowing.

POOR-HOUSE AND ALMS-HOUSE RECORDS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—At a conference held here to-day between the Executive Committee of the State Board of Charities and a Committee of the State Convention of the Superintendents of the Poor, a system of records of the inmates of poor-houses and alms-houses under the statute of 1875 was adopted, and forms will be furnished to the various poor-houses and alms-houses of the State by Oct. 1 next.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following telegram was received to-day by C. H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon General:

FORT BARRANCAS, Fla., Aug. 3.

No new case since my report of yesterday. Two deaths. Dr. Sternberg is doing splendidly, and we think he will recover. No new case from Fort Pickens for eight days.

(Signed,) J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major General, United States Army.

CANADIAN LABORERS' UNION.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Ontario, Aug. 3.—The third annual session of the Canadian Laborers' Union commenced to-day. The various district unions and societies were well represented. After the transaction of routine business the convention adjourned until Wednesday to allow the different committees to prepare their work.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 3.—John Phillips, colored, one of the murderers of Frank Williams, near Shawnee Village, Ark., and who escaped from the mob who lynched his confederate, John Randolph, has been arrested. He was found mortally wounded.

THE CHICAGOS LOSE ZETTLEIN, THE PITCHER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—George Zettlein, the pitcher for the Chicago Base-ball Club, has severed his connection with that organization on account of what he considers arbitrary and unjust treatment by the managers.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

JACKSON, Miss. Aug. 3.—The District Committee nominated Gen. W. T. Martin, in the Sixth and Col. O. R. Singleton, in the Fourth Congressional District.

NEW FLORIDA COTTON.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 3.—The first bale of new Florida cotton was received here to-day from Gainesville, Fla.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—The following is the statement of the Boston national banks, as returned to the Clearing-house, Monday morning, Aug. 2:

Capital	$50,326,000		
Loans	131,934,400	Increase	$408,500
Specie	1,093,000	Decrease	265,700
Legal-tender notes	8,698,500	Increase	672,700
Due from other bks	19,123,800	Decrease	570,900
Due to other banks	22,888,400	Decrease	817,000
Deposits	52,285,100	Decrease	85,200
Circulation	24,887,000	Decrease	54,000

MR. JOHNSON'S RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

The Washington *Star* says: "It is a fact well known among those who were personally intimate with the late ex-President Johnson that while entertaining a sincere respect for the religious belief of others he himself was unsettled in mind in reference to the world beyond. His natural leaning was apparently toward the Methodist Episcopal Church, and while in Washington he was an attendant at St. Paul's (Lutheran) and also of the Foundry Church, toward the completion of which he made a very liberal contribution. In conversation with friends, however, he expressed grave doubts as to the correctness of the theory on which is founded the commonly accepted doctrines of Christianity, and seemed to find satisfaction in speculations as to the life hereafter. He was a great admirer of Swedenborg as an interpreter of the Scriptures, and those who knew him best are of the opinion that his religious belief conformed more nearly to the Swedenborgian faith than to any other."

MORTALITY AMONG BOSTON CHILDREN

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 2d inst. says: "The remarkable mortality among infants in this city last week will excite surprise and perhaps alarm. We have had an unusually healthy Summer and are remarkably free from disease, and yet of the 214 deaths last week 123, or more than one-half, were children under five, and of these 85 were less than twelve months old. Cholera infantum carried off 57. The Board of Health has been prompt and energetic in its pursuit of dealers who have offered unripe fruit for sale, but there will always be more or less of it in the market. Too great care cannot be taken to avoid it, and in every possible way ward off the diseases which are especially dangerous during the warm months."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Luke Rideout was killed by an express train on the Old Colony Road, at Quincy, Mass., yesterday.

David King, a laborer, was run over by a coal train in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, and instantly killed.

Robert A. McFarland, financial editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* for the last thirteen years, died Monday night.

The Galveston Artillery, the oldest military organization in Texas, have decided to attend the Centennial next year.

J. L. Bonnell, the defaulting Clerk of Middletown, N. Y., has had his deficiency settled, and is to be discharged from arrest.

A bay horse and wagon supposed to have been stolen were found near Chester, Orange County N. Y., on Sunday, and awaits an owner.

Gov. Leslie yesterday appointed J. Stoddard Johnson Secretary of State for Kentucky, vice G. W. Craddock, elected to the Legislature.

In Newport, R. I., on Monday night Joseph Morrison beat his wife, and this morning she attempted to drown herself and child, but was prevented.

The anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British dominions was celebrated on Monday by the colored people throughout the Dominion.

On Sunday night Liberty Sullivan, a country market gardener at Middletown, N. Y., shot and killed William Kepler, a laborer, who was causing a row in his house.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed John B. Hoover and Joseph Feaster, of Pennsylvania, and John F. Hanscom, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Naval Constructors.

The entries for the Newburg Bay yacht regatta to-day number thirty-eight. Ten are of the first class and twenty-eight of the second class. The yachts will be started at 11 o'clock.

The old and well-known shipping and commission house of Thomas R. Matthews & Sons, at No. 18 Bouley's Wharf, Baltimore, Md., suspended on Monday. Their liabilities are from $40,000 to $50,000.

President Grant and Mrs. Grant arrived at Elizabeth, N. J., from Long Branch, on the 12:05 P. M. train yesterday. They will spend a short time at the residence of the President's brother-in-law, Mr. A. R. Corbin.

Judge Edmonds, of the United States Circuit Court, at Memphis, Tenn., has appointed C. Hallen Receiver of the Paducah and Memphis Railroad, with W. H. Smithers Co-receiver, who are required to give a bond for $50,000 each.

CHEAP TRAINS.

ADVANTAGEOUS RESULTS IN MASSACHUSETTS—REPORT OF THE STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, of which board Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is Chairman, have made a somewhat extended report upon the petition of nearly 1,500 residents upon the line of the Boston and Maine Railway, between Reading and Boston, asking the intervention of the Commissioners to secure cheap trains for working men. There is a State statute under which this class of trains is made compulsory, provided certain conditions as to the number of tickets sold are complied with; but this petition was to secure a recommendation only from the Commissioners. The railroad opposed the petition upon the general ground of temporary business depression, by reason of which they were scarcely able at present to pay the stockholders a reasonable dividend. The board, however, says:

The objection would be entitled to greater consideration were the running of trains of the character of those asked for a novel and untried experiment. This, however, is not the case. They have been in use on the Eastern Railroad for nearly three years, and their success has exceeded all expectation. They were established on that road in compliance with a suggestion of this board and with great doubts publicly expressed whether any real demand for them would be found to exist. They had been in operation less than one year when the financial troubles of 1873 came on, but the statistics of the corporation show, as appears in the last report of this board, that the number of passengers traveling in them increased forty-two per cent. in 1874 over the number carried in 1873, or from 187,016 to 266,560. During the first seven months of the present year also, notwithstanding the general depression of the railroad business, the board is further informed that the increase has been 7.8 per cent. over the similar months of last year, or from 129,810 to 139,930. Neither is there any evidence that this large increase in travel on these particular trains represents simply a corresponding decrease of more remunerative travel on the regular trains of the Eastern Road. On the contrary, during the present, as during the previous years, the returns from the stations served by the cheap trains show conclusively that the increase in the number of passengers on the regular trains is as large as it has ever been before. The returns indicate, therefore, that the cheap trains have called into existence a new and reliable description of travel which does not confine itself to them, for, while the increase of passengers on the working men's trains during seven months of this year has been 10,120, that on the regular trains from the same stations has been 12,184. The board also understands that the running of the cheap trains has largely contributed to the settlement of the territory served by them, and in this way indirectly to the general receipts of the railroad company. Neither does the Eastern Railroad in any way profess to consider the running of those trains as a burden of which it would gladly be relieved; but, on the contrary, its officers freely acknowledge that the experiment has proved surprisingly successful, and for that reason, of their own option and without any request from the board, they have extended the system to other portions of their line. A similar train has also voluntarily been placed on a portion of its line by the Old Colony Railroad Company in this State, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in Pennsylvania. These trains on the Eastern Railroad are also run at rates of fare excessively low, twenty tickets, good for as many trips upon them, being sold for $1. This rate was originally fixed at the suggestion of this board for the avowed object of testing the experiment at such rates of fare as would preclude all possible question as to its thoroughness. If it broke down, it was not to be said that it was because it was not cheap enough. Even at these rates the trains have proved remunerative. The experiment having, however, been fully tested, the board is not prepared to urge on other corporations rates equally low, and in recent cases has adopted the scale of fifteen tickets to the dollar, or an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the Eastern Railroad rates. This the petitioners for such trains have all agreed to be a fair increase.

LAST WORKS OF RINEHART.

The bark Monitor, which reached Baltimore on Saturday, from Leghorn, Italy, brought a number of works by the late William Henry Rinehart. Among them are the statue of "Endymion," fourteen busts, a pedestal, a medallion, and a number of bas-reliefs. Rinehart's "Atalanta," which has become the property of Dr. William H. Keener, of Baltimore, was also brought by the Monitor. The statue of "Endymion" is a recumbent figure. In the "Atalanta" the sculptor has seized the moment when she, a beautiful maiden, is prepared for the race, and seems to be anxiously waiting for the command to start.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Numerous applications continually reach us for copies of THE TIMES containing the Review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the Review in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may shortly be obtained at our publication offices, or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square. Price, 25 cents each.

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON.
NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
CROP REPORTS; THE STORM IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE; SALT LAKE CITY AND ITS PEOPLE.
THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.
SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE; CAN THE SOUTH FEED ITSELF?
PRESENT CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN ITALY.
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS; SUCCESSFUL PORK RAISING.
MEAL FEEDING AND THE HAY CROP; OUR GRASSES; VITICULTURE.

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Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

GRAY—CLARK.—On Wednesday, the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas L. Franklin, of Philadelphia, Mr. EDWARD C. GRAY, of New-York, to Miss EMMA L. CLARK, of Philadelphia. No cards.

KOCH—DE CORDOVA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 15th July, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward W. McCarty, EDWARD F. KOCH to ANA MARIA CONCEPCION, daughter of J. I. de Cordova, Esq.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, 3d of August, HENRY W., son of Wm. A. Allen, in the 22d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, W. Royse Allen, and brother-in-law, Henry McKay, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 351 West 14th st.

ANDREWS.—At Clermont, N. Y., on the 31st day of July, KATE T., beloved wife of Charles E. Andrews, in her 26th year.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 12 M., from the residence of her uncle, Isaac A. Moran, No. 323 East 117th st.

BRANSON.—At Stamford, Conn., on the morning of the 3d inst., Miss HETTY BRANSON, aged 85 years, formerly of this City.

Funeral services at Chapel of St. Chrysostom, corner of 39th st. and 7th av., on Thursday, 5th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.

CUMBERSON.—At Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Monday, 2d inst., CLARENCE E., youngest son of Perry T. and Sarah E. Cumberson, aged 7 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Rock Ridge Chapel, corner Palisade av. and Boerum st., near the elevator, Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DICKINSON.—At Orange, N. J., Monday morning, Aug. 2, ANNIE VIRGINIA, wife of John P. Dickinson, and eldest daughter of Samuel W. Bass.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Central av., at 3:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Train leaves Barclay and Christopher sts. at 2:30. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station.

DURYEE.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 3d inst., Mrs. AMANDA A. DURYEE, aged 72 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son, Henry W. Duryee, are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday next, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 14 Washington place, Newark, N. J.

FROTHINGHAM.—July 28, at Fonda, N. Y., at the residence of her son, Rev. W. Frothingham, JANE ANN FROTHINGHAM, aged 76 years.

HAMILTON.—At his late residence, No. 83 Clinton place, in this City, on Aug. 2, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in the 90th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HAZZARD.—At Cornwall on the Hudson, 2d August, MAGGIE HAZZARD, daughter of William H. and Rhoda T. Hazzard, aged 14 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 247 Baltic st., Brooklyn, Thursday, 5th August, at 3 P. M.

JANES.—In Providence, R. I., on Monday, Aug. 2, 1875, GERTRUDE POOL, wife of Lewis G. Janes, of Brooklyn.

Funeral in Rockland, Mass., on Thursday.

MARTIN.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 2, JARVIS MARTIN, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Port Chester, on Thursday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MONTGOMERY.—At her residence, in Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., in the 70th year of her age, MARY HARRISON MONTGOMERY, widow of Rev. James Montgomery, D. D., late Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia.

MUMFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 1, 1875, T. VAN ZANDT MUMFORD, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 190 South Oxford st., without further notice.

PERLEY.—Suddenly, at Flushing, Long Island, Aug. 2, of cholera infantum, MARY LOUISE, only daughter of John K. and Mary L. Perley, aged 5 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Charles Perley, No 716 Lexington av., on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

POWELL.—At East Orange, N. J., Aug. 2, HATTIE E., wife of George W. Powell, and daughter of the late Thomas Burroughs.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Harriett Powell, No. 46 Fourth av., Brooklyn, Long Island, Wednesday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

PURDY.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 3, at his late residence, No. 38 East 49th st., JOHN PURDY, in his 81st year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAPALYE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 2, EVE RAPALYE, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 24 Johnson st., Brooklyn.

RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, Aug. 3, LEWIS RAYMOND, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 122 Avenue D, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SCOTT.—Aug. 3, 1875, after a brief illness, SALLIE, wife of L. H. B. Scott and daughter of the late William Wall.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, Aug. 6, at 10:30 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 292 5th av.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, July 31, of diphtheria, VIRGINIA HULL, daughter of Henry and Sarah Hull Trowbridge, of New-Haven, aged 11 years, 6 months, and 8 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

TURNER.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence, on Monday, Aug. 2, DANIEL H. TURNER, aged 64 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 325 5th av., on Thursday, 5th inst., at 10 A. M.

WATT.—ALEXANDER K. WATT, infant son of James S. and Emilie Kissam Watt, in Brooklyn, Aug. 2, aged 26 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

TOBIAS V. MUMFORD.

At a meeting of the Customs Officials and Custom-house brokers held at the Custom-house on Monday afternoon, Aug. 2, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst TOBIAS V. MUMFORD, who served upon the staff of Gov. Clinton, of this State, and who at his demise was the oldest clerk in the Customs service at this port, he having for forty-six years ably and efficiently discharged the trust reposed in him, during which time he has received the confidence and commendation of the various Collectors and heads of bureaus, and enjoyed the esteem of his associates; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their bereavement and loss of one who proved a faithful husband and father.

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem the employes of this office and the Custom-house brokers attend his funeral with the usual badge of mourning upon the left arm.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune*, and *Herald*, and a copy be engrossed and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

J. J. OSBORN, Chairman.
FREDERICK H. WIGHT, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1875, will close at this office, as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 4 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISEASE ANNIHILATED.—The bodily secretions, if vitiated, develop acids which enter the circulation and produce Gout, Rheumatism and Gravel. MILK OF MAGNESIA annihilates these elements of disease, and prevents their development. Sold by all druggists.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

ONE SINGLE BOTTLE OF SHAKE NO MORE cures permanently any case of fever and ague where quinine and all other preparations fail. Dr. W. H. PANCOAST, Proprietor, Millstone, N. J.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at permanent head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st. ROBERT MOORE, President.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING at head-quarters, 185 Spring st., at 8 o'clock.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Sec'y. AUSTIN LEAKE, Pres.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	36	Resin, bbls	473
Beans, bbls	85	Rice, pkgs	35
Copper, bbls	219	Rice Chaff, bags	155
Cotton, bales	60	Sugar, bbls	523
Flour, bbls	18,108	Pork, pkgs	1,362
Meal, bbls	100	Cut Meats, pkgs	220
Meal, bags	960	Lard, tcs	275
Wheat, bushels	159,454	Butter, pkgs	5,766
Corn, bushels	174,800	Cheese, pkgs	29,687
Oats, bushels	55,249	Starch, pkgs	660
Malt, bushels	3,751	Skins, bales	51
Grass-seed, bags	32	Tea, pkgs	17
Eggs, bbls	1,741	Tallow, pkgs	9
Hops, bales	5	Tobacco, hhds	312
Hides, No.	1,651	Tobacco, pkgs	127
Hides, bundles	1,870	Wool, bales	326
Leather, sides	14,583	Whisky, bbls	557

ASHES—Have been in very limited request, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ₱ 100 lb.

CANDLES—Continue inactive at former prices; Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request at firm prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 2,558 bags by the Tycho Brahe, and 1,023 bags Santos, by the same vessel, at full rates, leaving the stock in first hands here this evening, 52,912 bags. The stock of Rio and Santos at the outports this morning was 26,153 bags, of which were 11,835 bags at Baltimore, and 14,318 bags at Hampton Roads. The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States, July 10, was 230,247 bags; and the purchases for the United States, from July 10 to 24, 67,000 bags. Other kinds have been moderately sought after, and prices have been well supported. The stock comprises 55,201 mats Java, 16,885 mats Singapore, 4,263 bags Maracaibo, 2,679 bags Ceylon, 951 bags Laguayra, 498 bags Savanilla, and 200 bags Angostura. We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¾c.@21c., gold; Santos, fair to good, 19¾c.@21c.; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18½c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c., ₱ lb., gold.

COTTON—The bulk of the business to-day was on an easier basis as to values. The telegrams relative to the apprehended overflows were less alarming, and the private reports from Liverpool were of a weaker market on the final dealings there. The stock here was found, on actual count, considerably in excess of the running account—about 8,000 bales heavier. All these circumstances operated decidedly against prices in the local market....The inquiry for early delivery was light, almost wholly from spinners, and prices ruled in favor of buyers, though the official quotations were not altered. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 644 bales, of which 51 bales were on last evening, all to spinners....The movements for forward delivery have been fairly active, opening at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb., but subsequently yielding fully ⅛c. ₱ lb., under more urgent offerings, closing about steady at the decline....Sales have been reported since our last of 27,100 bales, (of which 5,300 bales were on last evening and 21,800 bales were to-day,) with 4,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; September, 14 5-32c.; October, 14c.; November, 14c.; December, 14c.@14 1-32c.; January, 14 3-16c.; February, 14⅜c.@14 13-32c.; March, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; April, 14 25-32c.@14 13-16c.; May, 14 31-32c.@15c.; June, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c. ₱ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 60 bales, of which 28 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 399 bales, against 168 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 1,200 bales, against 870 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,454,702 bales, against 3,75[illegible],992 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 835 bales; to the Continent, 800 bales. Stock in New-York, 67,527 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 120,310 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13½	13½	13¾	13¾
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Fair	16¼	16⅜	15⅝	16⅝

FISH—The demand has been moderately active for the leading kinds of stock on generally firm basis as to values; offerings lighter in most instances. We quote Dry Cod at from $4 25@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$7; No. 1 Mackerel, $8 50@$13; No. 2 at $7 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 50 ₱ cwt.; new Mackerel quoted at $17@$18 for No. 1, $12@$13 for No. 2, and $7 75@$10 for No. 3; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for sealed, ₱ box. Dutch Herring, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Under the reports as to the destructive storms and floods at the West, Breadstuffs opened much stronger in price, generally, with an active demand, partly speculative. The later dealings indicated a reaction from the highest figures, influenced, to some extent, by the firmer range of ocean freights....State and Western Flour has been quoted generally 10c.@15c., and in instances 20c. ₱ bbl. higher, on restricted offerings, but has been quite moderately dealt in, buyers having been unwilling to operate freely on the basis of the advanced rates claimed by holders. At the close the general market was dull and less buoyant as to values. The sales since our last have been 14,950 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$5 85, with up to $6 asked for fancy, chiefly at from $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 45, chiefly at $6 10@$6 35; very good to very fancy do., $6 45@$7 10; City Mills Extra at $6 20@$7 60, chiefly at $6 75@$7 50 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 45, mainly at $6 10@$6 25; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $6@$6 50, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 45@$7 75, mainly at $6 65@$7 45; Western trade and family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $6 20@$8; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra Red Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $6 20@$8; Western White do., Extras, $6 25@$8 50; St. Louis Extra, $6 25@$8 50, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 25@$7 50; Minnesota patent stock, $6 85@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 5,650 bbls. shipping Extras, in good part Minnesota, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine; $5 85@$6 85 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 90@$8 35 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at steady rates. We quote the range at from $5 10@$6 25 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 90@$6 25 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice....Corn-meal has been in fair request and quoted firm. Sales equal to 650 bbls. at from $4 10@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10, chiefly at $5, for Brandywine....Corn-meal, in bags, at $1 52½@$2 ₱ 100 lb....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—Foreign Dried have been quiet at about previous prices. Sales, 900 bags Filberts on private terms, closing held at 9c.@9½c.; 700 bags Brazil-nuts and 1[illegible]0 frails Dates on private terms; also, 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $3 40@$3 60; 1,200 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 20@$2 25; 900 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10½c.; 350 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6⅜c.; 450 cases Sardines at 13c.@14c. for quarter bxs., and 23½c.@24½c. for half bxs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more freely dealt in for early delivery, mainly on export account, at an advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel, closing, however, about 1c.@2c. a bushel off the highest figures of the day, influenced by more urgent offerings, partly on speculative account, and the stronger range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat has been in very good demand, partly on speculation, at a further improvement of full 3c.@5c. a bushel, especially on prime Red and Amber Western. Sales have been reported since our last for early delivery, of 261,000 bushels at $1 46 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 42 for No. 2 do.; $1 38@$1 40 for good to choice No. 2 Chicago do., in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 38, afloat, which was the closing quotation for prime; $1 35@$1 36 for soft do., afloat; $1 39@$1 40 for No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 34@$1 46 for ungraded Spring; $1 58 for prime Amber Western, in store, with this price bid and $1 60 asked for do., afloat; $1 58 for choice Red Western, afloat, and $1 55@$1 60 (nominally) for White Western. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 55,000 bushels strictly prime hard No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 48, closing with first half of September options quoted at $1 47 bid and $1 48 asked; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, September option, at $1 44; 40,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, August option, at $1 38, closing with this price as the best bid for the last half of August, as against earlier bids of $1 39; and 24,000 bushels prime Red Western, to arrive, on private terms, and 16,000 bushels do., buyer's option, August, at $1 59 ₱ bushel....Corn has been much less active, opening at 1c.@2c. a bushel higher on sailing vessel grades, which were offered reservedly, and were in fair demand, in good part for home trade purposes, but closing generally dull and weak as to price, especially on steamer grades, which have been in unusually slack demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 78,000 bushels at 83½c.@86½c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 85c. for good, afloat, and 83½c. for fair, in store, 86c.@88c. for sailing vessel do., closing at 86c. for fair average, afloat; 88c.@89c. for new Yellow Western, 76c.@82c. for unsound and heated....For forward delivery prime sailing-vessel new Mixed Western, last half of August option, was in demand early in the day at 88c., with up to 90c. asked, closing altogether nominal....Rye has been very quiet with State quoted nominally at $1 10 for old, and $1@$1 05 for new....Canada, in bond, quoted at 93c. bid, and up to 98c., asked....Barley has been in fair demand for forward delivery, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted firm at $1 20 ₱ bushel; sales reported of 8,000 bushel six-rowed do., to arrive by Sept. 20, on private terms....Barley-malt has been quoted firm on a fair demand with Canada West quoted at from $1 60@$1 75, cash and time, and up to $1 80 for extra choice; Western at $1 50@$1 62½; four to six-rowed State, $1 47½@$1 57½; two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 45, cash and time. Sales have been reported of 8,500 bushels Canada West, at $1 70@$1 80, time; and 500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 35, cash....Oats have been quite active, and quoted early about 2c. ₱ bushel higher, the demand having been chiefly from speculative sources, and for prime mixed Western, in store. Subsequently the offerings were increased materially and prices receded about 2c. ₱ bushel, or to about last evening's quotations, with considerable urgency on the part of holders to place supplies. Very light dealings have been reported in White, prices of prime to choice lots of which have been more or less nominal. Sales have been reported of 134,000 bushels at 62c.@66c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, mainly at 63c.@65c. for Chicago, in store, opening at 65c., (for 25,000 bushels,) and leaving off at 63c.@63½c. for good to prime; 64c. for Chicago, afloat, which was the closing quotation; 65c.@71c. for White Western; 67c.@70c. for White State, mainly at 67c.@68c. for car lots; 55c. for unsound do., (5,400 bushels,) in store. Sales were also reported of 25,000 bushels prime Mixed Chicago, buyer's option, August, at 66c. ₱ bushel....A fair demand prevails for Feed within the previous range of $20@$31, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 lb., and $2[illegible]@$22 for Bran, ₱ ton....Bale Hay continues in fair request, and quoted firm at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 15; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c....Rye Straw rules very quiet within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ₱ 100 lb.

HEMP—Dull; quotations as in our last. Of Jute Butts 400 bales sold at 3c., currency.

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand at steady prices. Sales of 1,280 Entre Rios, 1,000 Dry California, 1,000 Dry Texas, and 200 Wet-salted do. on private terms.

HONEY—Honey has been very dull since our last, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@73c., and Cuba, in bond, at 78c.@82c., gold, ₱ gallon.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in moderately active demand at steady rates. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 22⅞c.@23c. ₱ lb.; sales, 200,000 lb....The movements in Copper products in a jobbing way have been fair at former quotations. New Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₱ lb....Scotch Pig Iron has been very sparingly sought after, and quoted as rather favoring buyers as to prices. American Pig Iron has been in light demand at about previous quotations, which are somewhat nominal for large amounts. Sales—300 tons No. 1 at $26@$28 ₱ ton. Wrought Scrap Iron is quiet at about former figures. Iron Rails have been attracting rather more attention within our range. Steel Rails are inquired for to some extent at about quoted rates. Manufactured Iron is selling very moderately at about late prices. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $29 50@$30 50; Glengarnock, $31@$32; Coltness, $31@$32; Gartsherrie, $31@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$28, the latter an extreme; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22 50@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $47@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; American Steel Rails, $75, at tide-water; Wrought Scrap, $32, from yard, ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $60@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 13½c., gold....Lead has been in limited request, mainly in small job lots, on the basis of our quotations. Foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½@$6 87½; American Pig at $5 85@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet at 9¼c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been rather more sought after at the modified figures of from $7 12½@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been in somewhat better request, at from 9c.@16c., currency, ₱ lb.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ₱ lb....Regulus Antimony has been inactive at 13¼c.@13½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American....Shot has been in limited demand at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb....Tin has been sparingly dealt in at about previous figures; sales, 750 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $8@$8 50, gold, the latter an extreme; and 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $7 37½, gold. We quote: Straits at 18¼c.@18½c.; English at 18¾c.; Refined at 18¾c.@19c., and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8@$8 50; I. C. Coke, $6 62½@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 25@$7 50; Coke Terne, $6 50@$6 75, gold....Zinc has been quiet, but steady within the range of from 8⅝c.@9c. gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in much better demand in the local market, almost wholly for refining purposes, at firmer prices, with sales reported of 2,245 hhds. and 92 tcs., including 365 hhds. and 36 tcs. Sagua at 38c.; 163 hhds. Cienfuegos at 39c.; 617 hhds. and tcs. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; 402 hhds. St. Kitts at 40c.; 634 hhds. Antigua on private terms; and 120 hhds. Cuba, mixed lots, at 33c. ₱ gallon. The recent arrivals have been unimportant, and holders of desirable invoices have been much more confident in their views. The jobbing trade has been on a very moderate scale in foreign, as well as in New-Orleans, on the basis of our quotations. ....We quote: Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Barbados, 41c.@43c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 38c.@45c.; do., refining grades, 38c.@39c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 38c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been in demand, with Sugar Syrup quoted at from 38c.@60c., and Molasses do. 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in request and quoted firm, at 25c. for hhds. and 28c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand and quoted steady, within the range of from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. common at $1 60; 100 bbls. do. at $1 65; 2,250 bbls. Strained at $1 65; 1,800 bbls. do. to arrive, at $1 65; 1,300 bbls. good Strained at $1 75; 77 bbls. No. 2 at $2; and 150 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 280 lb.... Tar has been in light request at from $2 37½@$2 60 ₱ bbl.; sales, 35 bbls. Wilmington at $2 60 ₱ bbl.... City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine have been quoted steadier, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at 31½c.@32c. ₱ gallon; sales 100 bbls. at 31½c., and 50 bbls. at 32c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—An unusually brisk movement has been reported in Linseed at a sharp advance in prices, stimulated by the Western reports of damage to the Flax-seed crop by the storms and floods. Sales have been reported of 200,000 gallons at from 57c.@70c. ₱ gallon, closing firmly at the latter rate. Whale and Sperm have been more sought after, partly for export, on the basis of our quotations. Lard, Menhaden, Cotton-seed, and Tanners' Oils have attracted less attention, with prices quoted as favoring buyers. Olive, Palm, and Cocoa-nut Oils about steady, and in some request. Other kinds without important alteration. We quote: Crude Whale, 59c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@72c.; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 47½@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 90; Lard-oil, 97½c.@$1 05 for good to prime, and 80c.@87½c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 71c.@72c.; Linseed-oil, 70c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 18, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 33c.@34½c.; Bleached do., 45c.@48c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 40c.@45c.; Yellow do., 55c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 68c.@72c.; and White, 70c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 62c.@68c.; Neats-foot, 82½c.@$1 20; Rape-seed-oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10¾c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 40c.@42c. At New-Bedford, sales were made of 500 bbls. Crude Sperm, for export, and 750 bbls. do. for manufacturing, at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand, yet held more firmly, on the basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c. in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9c.@9⅛c., in shipping order. ....Refined has been comparatively quiet, with early delivery quoted 11c., and forward delivery at 11⅛c.@11¼c. Sales, 1,000 bbls., early delivery, at 11c., and 1,500 bbls., buyer August, at 11¼c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City. ....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted 11c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅞c.@11⅛c.

PROVISIONS.—Under exciting Western reports, Pork and Lard advanced sharply on an active business, mostly in options for forward delivery, but the later dealings indicated a lower range of values....Pork has been in fair demand for early delivery, at decidedly stronger prices for Mess, but closed dull. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 350 bbls. Western Mess at $21 50@$21 60; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25@$19 50, and of Extra Prime at $16 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $21 50, closing dull at $21 40, and 6,000 bbls. September, at $21 45@$21 65, closing at $21 45....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City at 10c.@10⅝c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been in quite moderate request at former figures. Sales have been reported of 55 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13¼c., and sundry small lots of bulk stock within the previous range. And of Western canvased Hams, 200 tcs. reported on private terms....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13⅛c.@13¾c.; Smoked Hams, at 15c.@15¼c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12¼c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., nominal....Bacon has been inactive and nominally unchanged, with City Long Clear quoted at 12⅝c.; Western Short Clear at 12⅝c.; do. Long Clear, 12¼c. Sales have been reported of only small lots City Long Clear at quoted rates....Lard has been more active for early delivery at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; 535 tcs. new do. at 13¼c.@13⅝c., the latter for very choice; 165 tcs. City do. at 13⅛c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12½c.@12¾c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 13⅞c., and do., for the West Indies, at 13½c.@13⅝c. ₱ lb....And, for forward delivery, sales have been made of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13½c.@13¾c., closing at 13 11-16c.; 5,500 tcs. do., September, at 13 13-16c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; 250 tcs., October, at 14c., closing at 13 15-16c., and seller the remainder of the year at 12¾c. ₱ lb....Beef has been quoted steady, with rather more inquiry for job lots. We quote at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, $28 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand since our last at from $20@$28 for good to extra choice old and new....Butter has been in rather better supply, within yesterday's range, on a moderate movement.... Cheese quoted barely steady, as in our last, with a moderately active inquiry noted....Eggs quoted firmer at 18c.@22c. for fair to extra choice, on, however, a restricted business; offerings light.

SEED.—A very material rise has been noted in the prices of Calcutta Linseed, under reports from the West of probable injury from the storms and floods to the crop of Flax-seed. There have been sales of 4,500 bags Calcutta Linseed, from store, at $2 02½, gold, cash; 7,000 bags do. at $2 05, gold, 60 days; 12,000 bags do. at $2 10, gold, 60 days, and 4,000 bags, to arrive per T. Dana, at $2 10, gold, 60 days. American Rough Flax has also been held much higher, but has been very quiet. Market otherwise about as last quoted.

SOAP—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, chiefly in the jobbing line, at about former prices. Castile quoted at 8¾c.@8⅝c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The jobbing movement has been moderate, with values quoted about steady. Mace quoted, in lots, at $1@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, 97½c.@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 35c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 17c.@17¼c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Invoices have been inactive and somewhat nominal in price.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active, the demand having been mostly for Refining. Refiners have not been disposed to operate freely at better than 8c. for fair, and 8 5-16c. for good refining stock, while holders have been generally claiming 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. more, thus checking transactions. Sales have been made of 2,526 hhds., 515 boxes, and 56 bags, including 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, high test, (taken for refining) at 8½c.; 1,486 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c.; 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 40 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico, for shipment, at 8½c.; 375 bxs. low grade Clayed at 8¼c.; 56 bags Mexican at 8⅜c., and 140 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c. ₱ lb. ....We quote fair refining Cuba at 8c.@8 1-16c.; good do. at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; prime do. 8⅜c.@8 7-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¾c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately active, but at easier prices, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Powdered at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been more active at firm prices. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; sales, 153,000 lb....Stearine has been very lightly dealt in at 17c. for choice City, in hhds.; 16c.@16¼c. for prime to very choice Western, in tcs.

TEAS—Have been quoted firm, but have been rather inactive; sales, 1,000 half-chests Japan and 500 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted firm in price, with rather more inquiry noted for supplies. Sales have been reported of 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 9½c.@22c.; 65 cases 1873 State Seed Leaf and 118 cases 1872-3 Pennsylvania do. on private terms; 50 cases 1871 Pennsylvania do. at 21c.; 162 cases 1873 Ohio on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@20c., and 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 21, on sales of 200 bbls.

WOOL—Though not remarkably active, meets with a fair demand in the instances of the leading kinds of domestic product, values on which show steadiness, especially on medium grades of Domestic Fleece, as also on Domestic Pulled and Combing and Carpet stock, which have not been offered with much urgency. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 34,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 45c.@48c.; 3,000 lb. washed Combing at 60c.; 3,000 lb. unwashed Delaine at 45c.; 29,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 30c.@46c., 5,000 lb. Nevada, 40 bags Lambs' Pulled, and 20,000 lb. Mexican on private terms; 40,000 lb. Colorado, part at 27c.; 38,500 lb. Texas at 27c.@33c.; 41,000 lb. California Spring at 22c.@32½c., and 3,000 lb. Port Philip at 50c. ₱ lb....The movements in Wool in this market in July Mr. Walter Brown's Son sums up thus: 1,248,200 lb. Fleece and Pulled sold at from 28c.@60c.; 1,655,700 lb. Texas, 22c.@34c.; 1,937,150 lb. California, 12½c.@37c.; 62,780 lb. Scoured, 57½c.@$1 10; 127,500 lb. Colorado, 25c.@30c.; 202,200 lb. Combing, 47½c.@62½c.; 28,000 lb. Georgia, 37,000 lb. Buffalo Hair, 4,000 lb. Shearlings, 10,000 lb. Waste, 8,100 lb. Tub-washed, 50c.@56½c.; 260,700 lb. Australian; 160,000 lb. Donskoi, 29c.@33c.; 134,950 lb. Cape, 30c.@35½c.; 56,100 lb. East India, 24c.@35c. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were 9,340 bales and bags. Coastwise: Texas, about 1,200 bales; New-Orleans, 835 bales; Savannah, 604 bales; Southern, 169 bales; Brazos Santiago, 521 bales. The importations as reported are: Liverpool, 167 bales; London, 970 bales; Rio Grande, 168 bales; Curacoa, 33 bales; Laguayra, 10 bales; Cape Town, 542 bales. Of Combing Wools, he remarks that these descriptions "have met with an exceptionally good demand during the past few weeks, and have been selected from the new clip received at well sustained prices. The production of this grade has for many years been much below the requirements of the machinery throughout the country, and although the yield has increased during the last few seasons, it is still necessary for our delaine mills to search foreign markets to obtain a large portion of their necessary stock."

FREIGHTS—A fairly active business has been reported in the line of Grain and Provision engagements, for room on berth, mostly for British ports. Grain rates ruled higher; quotations on Provisions essentially unaltered. The offerings of Flour, Leather, Tobacco, and other general cargo were moderate at about late figures. Vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades, in the chartering line, were in good request at full previous rates. The inquiry for Grain tonnage was in part for French Mediterranean ports. Tonnage for general cargo attracted rather more attention at equal to current quotations, mainly to place on berth for English ports. Sail room on berth for Continental ports was not in much demand, and vessels were filling up slowly, especially for other than French ports. Tonnage for Lumber, Deals, and Coal was moderately sought after and quoted generally steady....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain, including 24,000 bushels at 8¼d. for Corn, or 8¾d. for Wheat, and 8,000 bushels do. at 8½d. ₱ standard bushel; and, by steam, 42,000 bushels Grain, including 2,000 bushels Corn at 8d.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ standard bushel, and 8,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn and 9d. for Wheat, which latter were the closing quotations; 37,000 bxs. Cheese, including 32,000 bxs. at 45s., and 5,000 bxs. at 35s.; 1,600 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s., mainly at 37s. 6d.; 25 tons Leather at 40s. ₱ ton, and 4,500 Staves on private terms. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,257 tons net, and a British bark, 326 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo; and a ship, 866 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported at 48s....For London, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour, (to complete cargo,) at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl., and 300 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Bristol, a British ship, 1,385 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth....For Hull, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Sugar at 35s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 486 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 8s.; an Austrian bark, 632 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do. at 8s. ₱ quarter; a German bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. to the United Kingdom; and a ship, 1,813 tons, with Guano from the Peruvian Deposits, reported on private terms....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 777 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 600 rolls Leather at 60s. ₱ ton, with Grain room quoted at 10d. bid, and up to 11½d. asked ₱ bushel. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 sides Leather, at 3.50 reach-marks; and 290 bags Coffee on private terms....For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, at 6s. 10½d. and £10 gratuity; and an Italian brig, 261 tons, hence, with about 1,700 quarters do. at 7s. and £10 gratuity....For the Levant, some inquiry was noted for vessels for Petroleum, in cases, at full figures, but no charters were reported as actually closed.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Aug. 3.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 6 bales; exports coastwise, 103 bales; stock, 720 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 21 bales; gross, 25 bales; exports coastwise, 207 bales; stock, 1,754 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 40 bales; exports coastwise, 85 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 20,192 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 154 bales; stock, 4,815 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; others irregular; net receipts, 7 bales; stock, 680 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 3, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, A. H. Muller & Son sold the four-story brick building and sheds, with three lots, each 25 by 75, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 25 feet east of First avenue, for $10,000, to Michael Steiner, plaintiff in the legal action; and R. V. Harnett also sold by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, a five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100.11, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $16,175, to D. H. Schaffer, plaintiff, and the same auctioneer, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story frame house, with lot 14.9 by about 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue, for $3,860, to John B. Paxton, plaintiff. Under a similar court order, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold a building with lot on West Thirtieth street, south side, 190 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $7,840, to D. L. James, who failed to comply with the terms of sale; the sale was then adjourned to Aug. 10. The foreclosure sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son, of a house with lot in Seventh street, east of Second avenue; also the public auction sale of ten lots on East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, east of Fourth avenue, were not offered. The other sales announced to take place were postponed as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire of the premises Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, adjourned to Sept. 16; a sale by A. H. Muller & Son of plot on One Hundred and Ninth street, corner of New avenue, adjourned to Aug. 10.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the plot 51.4 by 100 by 49.11, on Broadway, east side, 51.4 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot, 15 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, 195 feet west of Second avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, July 31, plans for new buildings have been submitted for approval at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

The Bureau of Inspection, Robert McGinnis, chief, reports plans and specifications submitted for the erection of 15 new buildings, at an estimated cost of $69,600, classified as follows: First-class dwellings, 6; tenements, 2; first-class store, 1; third-class store, 1; factory, 1; stable, 1; frame buildings, 3. Plans and specifications were also submitted for the alteration of 26 buildings, at an estimated cost of $101,950, making a total estimated cost for the erection of new and alteration of old buildings of $171,550. Special applications for the erection of frame and other structures, 26, 16 of which were approved, 4 disapproved, and 6 are pending; buildings examined and plans passed upon relative to alterations, 33, of which 20 were approved, 2 disapproved, and 11 are pending. The Bureau of Violations, Andrew Owens, chief, reports complaints received from outside sources, 10; violations of law reported by inspectors, 17; violations removed by department, 11; unsafe buildings reported, 18; unsafe buildings made safe in compliance with requirements of the department, 32; taken down, 2; survey held, 1; violation case sent to attorney for prosecution, 1; violation notices served, 31; unsafe buildings, notices served, 48. Bureau of Fire Escapes and Iron-work, Charles K. Hyde, chief, reports inspections and re-examination of 487 buildings, 139 of which were inspections of buildings as to the condition and availability of the fire-escapes thereon heretofore provided, on 117 of which the escapes were found and reported in good condition, and on 22 as either obstructed or requiring repairs; 187 were inspections of front balconies in reference to safety of floors, &c., only 2 of which were found in an unsafe condition; 152 were re-examinations of buildings previously reported as requiring fire-escapes or other additional means of egress, on 43 of which the requirements having been complied with the cases relative thereto were retired; 9 were official inspections of theatres, halls, and places of amusement in reference to obstruction of aisles and passage-ways during public performances therein; no infractions of law noted in either; 35 buildings were, upon examination, reported as requiring fire-escapes, or other additional means of egress, and 43 provided therewith; 140 fire-escape notices were served; iron arch-girders, beams, and lintels tested and approved, 24.

Projected Buildings.

New buildings for which plans were submitted during the week:

West Forty-first street, No. 140, brick store, third class, one story, 19.8 by 28; Richard Ames, owner.

Alexander avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, six first-class dwellings, each two-story, 16.8 by 32; Brown & Cole, owners.

Eleventh avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-eighth street, brick offices, two-story, 100 by 20; J. & H. Dunbar owners.

Twenty-ninth street, East, No. 218, rear, brick workshop, three-story, 25 by 56; Jacob Klein, owner.

Walton avenue, west side, 90 feet north of Juliet street, frame dwelling, three-story, 41 by 40; M. J. Allen, owner.

Thirty-ninth street, north side, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue, brick store and tenement, five-story, 25 by 60; S. Budensick, owner.

Central avenue, east side, 400 feet east of Woodlawn Cemetery, frame hotel, three-story, 40 by 35; H. Rauffus, owner.

Thirteenth street, south side, 61 feet east of Third avenue, brick stable, two-story, 16 by 29; M. Neander, owner.

Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Tenth street, brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 50; Francis Blessing, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, AUG. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick building and sheds, with three lots, East 34th st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of First av., each lot 25x75	$10,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick tenement, with lot, West 49th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Ninth av., lot 25x100.10	$16,175
1 two-story frame house, with lot, East 123d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Third av., lot 14 by about 100.11	3,860

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 2.

Chatham st., w. s., 158.11 ft. s. of Pearl st., 19x112.7; N. Newman to S. E. Japha	$19,900
Delancey st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lewis st., 25x75; P. Bohnet to J. J. Hull and P. Conolly	22,000
Hoffman st., s. s., 73 ft. e. of King's Bridge road, 25x124, (Fordham;) Ellen Warren to Margaret, wife of R. Mooney	300
Lewis st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x75; Katharine W., wife of G. H. Zeiss, to Josephine Trau	24,000
Washington st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 11th st., 25x64.6; Polly, wife of W. Ackerman, to Executor of J. G. Ackerson	nom.
Same property; H. Demarest to Catharine A. Van Houter	nom.
Same property; Catharine Demarest, Keziah Post, and Zelote G. Demarest to Executor of J. G. Ackerson	nom.
5th st., No. 624, 24.6x92.4; M. Bernheim to H. Lob	13,000
5th st., s. s., 125 ft e. of Avenue A, 25x96, leasehold; Executors of P. Bernhard to Sophia Schwarz, ½ part	5,700
11th st., s. s., (Nos. 270 and 272,) 50x95.3; J. McGovern to H. Grossmayer	55,000
16th st., s. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x92; M. N. Salmon to E. J. Salmon	22,000
23d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9; W. Libbey to Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Sloan	50,000
24th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9; same to same	20,000
25th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th av., 26.9x98.9; Elizabeth, wife of D. Sloan, to William Libbey	70,000
56th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 18x100.5; Mary Ann Vandewater to E. A. Fisher	17,750
64th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.2; H. Grossmayer to J. McGovern	90,000
74th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Elisabeth J. Briggs to H. L. Stone	500
76th st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; E. V. Meade to Margaretta, wife of J. L. Stolz	19,500
79th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d av., 75x102.2; John J. Hull and Peter Connolly to P. Bohnet	16,000
92d st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x55; A. L. Shipman, Executor, to J. F. Dickson	nom.
Same property; John F. Dickson to George Ehret	8,000
122d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x100.11; Henry J. Burchell to W. J. Hargrave	27,000
133d st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; Elisabeth, wife of George H. Gardner, to J. Strauss	12,500
Railroad av., e. s., 1,016.3 ft. s. of 144th st., 75x224.8; David Whiting to C. Watrous, C. H. Wilson, and C. Adams	12,000
Washington av., n. w. s., 50 ft. s. of Waverly st., 75x100; V. E. Friederich to J. W. Steinbach and Juliana, his wife	6,000
1st av., s. w. corner of 61st st., 100.5x175; Elizabeth R. B., wife of J. M. King, to W. McEvily	48,000
1st av., s.w. corner of 76th st., runs w. 100 ft., thence s. 111.3 ft., thence e. to 1st av. 127.8 ft., thence n. to beginning; C. S. Glover to M. Fleischauer	29,000
3d av., s. e. corner of 61st st., runs e. 155 ft., thence s. 100.5 ft., thence w. 60 ft., thence n. 40 ft., thence w. 95 ft. to 3d av., thence n. 60.5; O. McGovern to J. McGovern	nom.
8th av., s. w. corner of 19th st., 24x82; Executor of J. Cassidy to O. Jones	40,000

Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Arthur st., w. corner Jacobs st., 25x62; Thomas McHugh to Anthony Conlin, deed 1873	$300
Broadway, e. s., 70.7 ft. n. of 8th st., 23.6x100; Sailor's Snug Harbor lease, George B. Johnson, guardian, to Alexander T. Stewart	12,000
Courtland av., w. s., 125 feet n. of 159th st., 7 inches x100 feet; Henry Neustiehl to Andreas Schertel	200
Henry st., No. 51, 25x100; James R. Tilley and Louise, wife of David Louderbach, to Kate Murray	nom.
Hillside st., s. w. s., 337 ft. s. e. of Broadway, 50x226.6; William S. Hascall, Referee, to Isaac M. Dyckman, Trustee	1,800
Hillside st., s. w. s., 487 ft. s. e. of Broadway, 50x226.9; W. S. Hascall, Referee, to Isaac M. Dyckman, Trustee	1,850
Hillside st., s. w. s., 639.10 ft. s. e. of Broadway, 55.11x272; W. S. Hascall, Referee, to Isaac M. Dyckman, Trustee	1,750
King's Bridge road, e. s., equidistant from 157th and 158th st., —x—x75x73.9; Rhoda G., wife of E. B. Treat, to Charles Holland	nom.
Same property; Charles Holland to E. B. Treat	nom.
Mott st., s.w. s., 111.10 ft. s. e. of Terrace place, 64x100; John Schottenfield to Henry Raphael, M. D.	8,000
Suffolk st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x100; Henry Raphael, M. D., to John Schottenfield	30,000
Sullivan st., w. s., (No. 84,) 18 10x50.4; Eunice Watson to Da[illegible]l Coffey	7,500
Vestry st., s. s., 127.11 ft. e. of Greenwich st., 26.3x95.3, leasehold; Rectors, &c., Trinity Church to Henry J. Meyer, per year	600
13th st., n. s., 493 ft. w. of 2d av., 16 6x103.3; Mary F., wife of Henry Rogers, to Aline Pieper	16,000
19th st., n. s., 516.8 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x92; Raphael Castaveda to Blasa De R. A. Morales	8,000
32d st., n. s., 207.6 ft. west of 9th av., 21.5x98.9; Adeline, wife of Thomas Cain, to Michael Tobin	11,500
34th st., s. s., No. 316 East, 21.3x98.9; O. R. Steele, Referee, to Margaret Irvine; (mortgage, $6,738)	2,000
37th st., n. s., 167 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; Margaret, wife of Adam Dietrich, to Johanna Appelt	25,000
45th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x75.3; 11th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 37th st., 50x100; Walter I. Stafford to James Netter	4,900
49th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; John McCullough to John Murphy	6,000
59th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.4; Mary E., wife of John Kaiser, to Conrad Bartels	10,400
62d st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Avenue A, 86.5x100.5; 63d st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Avenue A, 61.5x100.5; Thomas Lyons to Erastus Brainerd	45,000
76th st., s. s., 3[illegible]5 ft. e. of 2d av., 2[illegible]x102.2; John Bannen to Frank A. Seitz	3,500
10[illegible]d st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Boulevard, runs e. 20.2 ft. to centre line old Bloomingdale road, thence s. 2 ft. along centre line 33.10, thence still s. 48.6 ft., thence w. 33.7 ft. to w. line Bloomingdale road, thence w. 23.2 ft. to a point 175.2 ft. e. of Boulevard, thence n. 12.3 ft. to beginning; Howard W. Coates to George A. Hearn	3,462
126th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th av., 85x99.11; George Ear[illegible], special guardian, to John H. Riker, ½ part	8,250
139th st., n. s., 305.10 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100; Ann and George W. Banks to Mary Dunsmore	5,500
Same property; Mary, wife of Isaac W. Dunsmore, to A. J. Rogers	7,000
5th av., w. s., 32.11 ft. n. of 32d st., 32.11x100; Gustavus F. Davis, Executor of Hiram W. Warner, to Charlotte M. Warner	100,000
Same property; Charlotte M. Warner to David Stewart	100,000

LEASES RECORDED.

1st av., No. 64, 5 years, per year	$1,350
3d av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of 167th st., 2 years, per year	500
6th av., No. 331, 2 years, per year	3,750
6th av., No. 333, first and second floors, 2 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

THE ENTIRE FRONT ON THE WESTERLY side of Madison av., between 45th and 46th sts., together with one lot in the rear on each street, for sale in one plot or separately. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FOUR LOTS, 25X130, on Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, near Prospect Park; price, for cash, $500 each; title perfect. Apply to owner, J. MARVIN, No. 1,287 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DELAWARE WATER GAP FARM FOR sale on easy terms or exchange for a smaller farm; contains 143 acres besides Squirrel Island, a natural woodcock preserve; forty acres excellent timber, and over 100 alluvial flats which never overflow; good shooting, trouting, and river fishing; good farmer's buildings, orchard, and gardens; within 100 miles of New-York. Apply to WILLIS H. SCOTT, Delaware, Pike County, Penn.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE Erie Railway, one hour from New-York; the house has seventeen rooms, every convenience, and is in perfect order; carriage-house, servants' house, and fine stable; thirty-four acres of land. For further particulars, photographs, &c., apply to CHARLES BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.—SEVENTY-SIX ACRES, with new house, eleven rooms, $3,000, $500 down; twenty acres farm, $800, $400 down, near Ronkonkoma Lake, two hours' ride. A. LAMBERT, Ronkonkoma, Long Island.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; four and three-quarter acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two-story, double, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.
ELISA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FINE APARTMENTS IN A QUIET AND respectable house, No. 48 Bleecker st., corner Mulberry st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, AND FRONT basement room at No. 127 Waverley place; rent $500 per annum; keys at Myar Mann's, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter, a first or second floor of four rooms, unfurnished, (first floor preferred,) on the borders of Central Park. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. H. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN ELIZABETH, N. J., NEAR the depot, say about ten minutes' walk, a house to rent in a respectable neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, K. L., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American girl who has been taught to do everything about house-work well; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to learn and make herself generally useful; more for a home than wages. Call for two days at No. 224 East 29th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING, or House-work in a Small Family.—By an American Protestant young girl, who is a good plain cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c., and is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; City or country; very best of recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.; late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, HOUSEWORK, &c.—BY A GOOD colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—BY TWO SCOTCH Presbyterian women, one as cook, washer, and ironer, one as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 317 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR House-work.—By a German young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is an excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, VERY REspectable and highly recommended; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; is a very desirable person; country or City; sober, honest, neat, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND OTHER WORK.—BY TWO ENGlish young women; one is first-class cook in all meats, pastries, jellies, desserts, &c; the other is first-class waitress, house-maid, &c.; for the country or City; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 53d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNtry, or would do house-work, by a tidy, competent, willing girl, with good references. To be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook, excellent washer and ironer; prefers a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant lady, who is a thorough housekeeper in every branch; understands management of help, marketing, &c.; has a girl five years old that she wishes with her; can furnish very best of City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.; late 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman with excellent references, to do general house-work. Address or call at No. 318 East 66th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

IRONER.—BY AN HONEST WOMAN AS IRONER in a store on ladies' clothes. Call at No. 223 Broome st., third floor, front room, for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit; is a thorough operator and hair-dresser; would do light chamber-work; is neat and tidy; has nearly two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, City or country, by a very competent and reliable woman, who has excellent City references. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do fluting, &c.; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 290 East 40th st.

MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH MAID, WELL RECOMmended; good dress-maker and hair-dresser, wishes to meet with a family or to travel. Address Parisian, No. 52 West 26th st.

MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTant woman; good hair-dresser and sewer. Address E. D., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,357 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands care of grown children; is a very neat hand-sewer; has two and a half years' City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A quiet, respectable young girl, who is fond of and kind to children; also understands her duties as chamber-maid, or will do plain family sewing; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A SUPErior infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth, or of older children, and can sew, cut, and fit; has three years' reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, FIFTEEN YEARS old, to take care of children and sew, in an American family; good references. Call at Mr. Crenn's, No. 129 Bleecker st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMpetent girl, to take care of children and do chamber work; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 29 East 52d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER. —By a young American woman as nursery governess or housekeeper; good reference. Address R. S. Bailey, Madison, Conn.

SALESLADY.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO attend a store; capable of doing all kinds of work. Address R. S. Bailey, Madison, Conn.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman with good references, to do up-stairs work. Address or call at No. 318 East 66th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES families' or gentlemen's washing; is a competent hand; is willing to go out by the day; reference. Call at No. 210 East 63d st., near 3d av.; ring third bell.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WITH one child, wishes to do washing at her residence at a reasonable price. Call or address Ann Sullivan, No. 161 West 27th street.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND thoroughly competent man; superior and satisfactory City reference guaranteed. Call on or address Butler, No. 205 East 20th st.

CLERK, PORTER, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, as clerk, collector, watchman, porter, or any position to make a living; can furnish the best of reference. Address T. Mahoken, No. 719 7th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c. —By a Scotchman and wife; no children; man is a good coachman; can also do gardening, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife can cook meats, soups, pastry, jellies, preserves, &c.; also a good butter-maker; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., or No. 108 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT COACHMAN, with a good private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a careful family driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of recommendations. Address D., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 145 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; best City and country reference; willing and obliging. Address Y. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; can come highly recommended from last employers. Call or address Coachman, No. 231 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, German; is willing and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is an experienced driver, and good vegetable gardener; good reference. Address F. E., No. 314 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO IS FULLY COMpetent to perform his duties; five years' first-class City testimonials from his late employer; willing and obliging. Address M. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, who thoroughly understands his business; excellent reference from last employer. Address R. N., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; willing to make himself generally useful; would prefer the country. Address J. M., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address James Quinn, at Brewster & Co.'s, 47th st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; CITY or country; first-class City reference; first-class driver of road or carriage horses. Address W. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in greenhouse; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the Western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; UNderstands the care of horses; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; best City references. Address T. W., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMily; City or country; best City reference from last place. Address T. A., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, who can drive and care horses, milk and care cattle, do plain gardening; also do farm-work, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GILDER, in a hotel; is thoroughly experienced in repairing looking-glass and picture-frame work; satisfactory references given. Address W. F. D., Box No. 254, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SWEDE, speaking English; he is strong; strictly sober; can attend horses, garden, milk; is willing and intelligent; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, AND COMmon-sensed man to distribute bills and make himself otherwise useful. Apply at Robinson Hall, 16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE AN ERRAND boy who writes a good hand. Address C. L., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—OPERATORS, BASTERS, AND FINishers on fine cloth coats; Singer machine. Call for one week at No. 526 West 47th st., first floor.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE.
Established 1853.
NOTICE.
FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Forty-fourth Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over that sum, will be placed to the credit of depositors on Aug. 1, payable on the 15th. Money deposited up to Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. MILES, President.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
E. G. MATURIN, Assistant Secretary.

N. B.—The bank will remove on or about the 1st of September to the corner of Broadway and Astor place.

5 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	318,500

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 2, 1875.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
9TH ST. AND 3D AV., BIBLE HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The usual August Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on demand.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

First-class business solicited.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stock-holders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1875. By order
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until 10th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th inst.
J. L. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. is payable Aug. 2.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of July, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS MANY, of Red Bank, in the County of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, and JAMES MARSHALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their own use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ANSON G. P. DODGE, WILLIAM J. HUNT, and SAMUEL SCHOLFIELD, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Anson G. P. Dodge, William J. Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and each of their debts, and other claims provable under said act and its amendments, and that the twenty-seventh day of August, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And take notice that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts, pursuant to sections 5,092 and 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXI., Bankruptcy, will be had at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the third day of August, 1875.
au4-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. FOWLER and EDWARD FOWLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.
Dated NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1875.
jy21-1aw3w-W GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES McGUIRE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
jy21-1aw3wW No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

NO. 1,154.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of PRECILLA G. DRAKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Precilla G. Drake, of Greenville, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1875.
au4-1aw3wW* WILLIAM G. HAWKINS, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITALIST TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER in a trip to Europe on a short visit of business and pleasure combined; an unusual opportunity for a delightful trip and a sure chance of making money. Every satisfaction given, and security if required. Address BRIGHTON, Box No. 1,878 New-York Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOME MEANS, and acquainted with the bullion business, would like to form a partnership with a member of the New-York Stock Exchange. Address A. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING AND RELIABLE man, with $5,000 to $10,000, as partner in a profitable business. Address ENERGY, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1875.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee of the Sinking Fund Mortgage of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, hereby gives notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Trust, the following numbered bonds were drawn by lot July 28, 1875, for redemption on 1st September, 1875, by the Sinking Fund, as provided in said indenture, viz.:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
249	3426	5841	8429	11796
317	3440	5912	8717	11914
338	3445	6110	9152	12145
420	3470	6152	92[illegible]4	12209
553	3504	6265	9237	12[illegible]34
689	3583	6344	9280	12292
794	3631	6371	9321	12388
814	3843	[illegible]	9470	12505
904	3851	6408	9512	12535
1021	4041	6466	9556	12727
1263	4167	6525	9562	12935
1359	4206	6604	9665	13084
1387	4438	6883	9970	13111
1406	4484	6951	10053	13121
1489	4553	7102	10261	13123
1649	4680	7244	10277	13151
1721	4750	7358	10372	13186
1750	4757	7376	10422	13652
1810	4923	7411	10530	13694
1890	4929	7431	10542	14013
2[illegible]05	4982	7477	10909	14505
2316	5093	7621	11071	14598
2349	5224	7785	11332	14660
2674	5244	7990	11418	14707
2873	5666	8000	11502	
2918	[illegible]773	8110	11536	
3038	5784	8248	11539	
3083	5801	8297	11640	
3250	5818	8348	116[illegible]9	
3424	5833	8418	11721	

Holders of above bonds are required to give notice in writing to the Trustee on or before Sept. 1, 1875, of their election to have said bonds redeemed, failing which, such bonds shall cease to be entitled to the benefit of the Sinking Fund.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting held at Utica, N. Y., by the first mortgage bondholders, July 6, 1875, it was resolved that the Receivers should continue to pay the rental of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton, and Clinton and Rome branches until the reorganization. We deem the continuance of said leases of great importance.

Resolved, That the Receivers and Trustees take proceedings to protect our interests in the Western Extension of the Midland.

Resolved, That a Committee of Eight be appointed to prepare an address to circulate to the bondholders, recommending them to unite and support the Utica plan of reorganization.

It is expected that the decree will be made Aug. 4, 1875, and the road sold in November or December. We deem it of the utmost importance that you at once send in your bonds to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y. The full proceedings of the above meeting and the address, also the plan, can be had on application to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y. The following committee was appointed: Edwin H. Risley, Utica, N. Y.; J. W. Cronklette, Little Falls, N. Y.; Thomas Ellis, Whitestown, N. Y.; L. A. Gray, Little Falls, N. Y.; W. A. Brayton, Newport, N. Y.; Stephen Hoxie, Leonardsville, N. Y.; William W. Pawling, Amsterdam, N. Y.; E. Smith Bairds, Unionville, Ohio.

NEW YORK CITY 7'S,
DUE IN 1886.
JERSEY CITY 7'S,
DUE IN 1905.
CINCINNATI 7-30'S,
DUE IN 1903.
CLEVELAND CITY 7'S,
DUE IN 1894.
ST. LOUIS CITY 6'S,
DUE IN 1886.
MISSOURI STATE 6'S,
DUE IN 1894.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
40 WALL ST.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and to STOCKHOLDERS in the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY has voted to issue $500,000 Seven per Cent. Twenty-year Bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1875, secured by first mortgage on their entire property, and give the stockholders of record on Aug. 14, 1875, the preference in subscribing for them, pro rata.

Subscriptions must be made to the undersigned by Aug. 15, 1875, who will send circulars stating terms.
D. B. HATCH, [illegible]
No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
Bankers, 12 Wall St., New-York,
allow interest on deposits, draw
Bills on London & Paris; also
issue Letters of Credit available
in the principal cities abroad.
Investment Securities for sale.

TO INVESTORS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$200,000 GOOD SAFE SEVEN PER CENT.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
Also,
$100,000 SOUND AND DESIRABLE EIGHT
PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

These bonds represent the highest grade [illegible] and combine perfect safety with desirable [illegible].
For full particulars address
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

CAUTION AND REWARD.—ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against negotiating a promissory note drawn by George S. Page, in favor of L. L. Crounse, for $1,017 83, and dated July 20, 1875, due at three months from date, as said note has never been indorsed by the payee, and any pretended indorsement may be deemed [illegible]; also against the purchase of certificate No. [illegible] shares of the capital stock of the [illegible] Page, Kidder & Fletcher, issued to George S. Page, and transferred in blank the transfer [illegible] cate on the books of the firm [illegible]. Said papers, together with a set of [illegible] books, were lost in a traveling-bag [illegible] steamer Drew July 21 last. $25 reward [illegible] for the return of said books and papers.
L. L. CROUNSE, No. [illegible]

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Holders will please send in their coupons and receive the same. For further particulars in regard to the plan of funding, please communicate with the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 12 o'clock P. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALBANY, July 28, 1875.

OWING TO THE SUSPENSION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., all bonds, coupons, and interest on registered stocks of this City will hereafter be paid by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York.
WM. N. S. SANDERS, Chamberlain.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BIDS INVITED FOR ANY PART OF $70,000 Newcastle and Franklin Railroad, Pennsylvania first mortgage seven per cent. bonds. Address Box No. 73 Post Office, New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silverware bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 8 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
*CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
Steamers marked * have no $60 accommodation.
STEERAGE....$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA	WED., Aug. 4	ABYSSINIA	WED., Aug. 18
BOTHNIA	WED. Aug. 11	ALGERIA	WED., Aug. 25

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF cargo shipped by R. M. steam-ship Scythia, Liverpool July 10, are hereby informed that it has been transferred to R. M. steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool, July 24, 1875. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA	Aug. 10, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN	Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING	Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO	Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA	Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA	Sept. 14, at 3 P.M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN	Aug. 7	NECKAR	Aug. 21
ODER	Aug. 14	MOSEL	Aug. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Daure	Saturday, Aug. 7.
FRANCE, Trudelle	Saturday, Aug. 21.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesney	Saturday, Sept. 4.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE....Saturday, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.	Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.	Erin, Aug. 28.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA	Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA	Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO	Aug. 17	HINDOO	To follow
COLOMBO	Aug. 31	NAVARINO	To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESTMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall,
COLON....Aug. 14, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING....Sept. 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Aug. 3
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.: the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.
For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New-York.	
VADERLAND	Aug. 25	STATE OF NEVADA	Aug. 13
NEDERLAND	Sept. 18	SWITZERLAND	Sept. 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New-York.	
VADERLAND	Aug. 1	SWITZERLAND	Aug. 13
NEDERLAND	Aug. 25	STATE OF NEVADA	Sept. 6

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER	Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER	Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ETNA	Aug. 13
ALPS	Aug. 31

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ANDES	Aug. 21
ATLAS	Sept. 10

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

REGULATOR	Thursday, Aug. 5
MANHATTAN	Saturday, Aug. 7

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL. General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED	TUESDAY, Aug. 10
CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, Aug. 19

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 2d....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 2d....6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d....4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d....6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 5th....7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.
	Thursday, 5th....11:00 A. M.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 7, S. H. Crook's Cornet Band will accompany this boat from New-York and return. Excursion tickets, $1.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th....3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 6th....12:00 M.	Thursday, 5th....8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th..12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th..2:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th....7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.— DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.
Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill. 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere. 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch. 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold. 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Philipsburg, for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.; 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.
12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.
4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.
Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.
Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.
8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.
12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

POUGHKEEPSIE RACES!

THE DAY BOATS

C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW,

Leaving pier at 24th st., North River, at 9 A. M., reach Poughkeepsie in ample time. Special arrangements for street cars to the Driving Park from the wharf on arrival.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

TO THE GREAT TROTTING RACES AT
POUGHKEEPSIE,
by the steamer
DEAN RICHMOND,
ON THE 3D, 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH OF AUGUST,
With superior accommodations. Splendid music. Elegant dinners served each day on board the steamer.

Leaving Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., each day at 7:30 A. M., 34th st., new pier, 7:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers 8:45 A. M., and Newburg 11:30 A. M.; returning each day at close of race.

Tickets for round trip, $1. For sale at People's Line office, foot Canal st., and Erie Railway Ticket Office, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Horses and carriages taken very safely and at low rates.

ALL DAY ON THE HUDSON.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb steamer,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
WILL MAKE A GRAND EXCURSION,
NEXT FRIDAY, AUG. 6,
UP THE HUDSON RIVER
AS FAR AS NEWBURG.

Excursionists can enjoy a view of the splendid scenery of the noble Hudson, and the boat will stop at Newburg long enough to permit of a visit to Washington's Head-quarters and other objects of interest.

ALL THE MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS:
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND,
CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS,
CHOIR OF MADRIGAL BOYS,
MOZART GLEE CLUB.
Boat leaves foot of 23d st., North River, at 10 A. M.
TICKETS, round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

THE SPLENDID OCEAN STEAMERS,
AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK,
MAKE FOUR TRIPS DAILY TO THIS
FAMOUS WATERING PLACE,
Giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining
TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
AND FIVE HOURS ON THE FINEST
BEACH IN AMERICA.
EXCURSION TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
SIXTY MILES' SAIL FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

EVERY SUNDAY THE CAPACIOUS STEAMER WILLIAM COOK. WILL BE RUN to accommodate the extra travel on that day. FARE THE SAME as the other boats, and RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.
FOR TIMES OF LEAVING SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

NEW ROUTE TO LONG BRANCH.

ALL THE WAY BY WATER!
NO DUST! NO CINDERS!

The superb steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will make two trips daily to LONG BRANCH, next THURSDAY, Aug. 5, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, and SUNDAY, Aug. 8, landing excursionists upon the new ocean pier in front of the East End Hotel.

All the great musical attractions.
Baggage checked from New-York.

FARE....(Round Trip)....ONE DOLLAR
Children half price.
Boat leaves the foot of 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Foot of Murray street, 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P.M. Pier No. 27 E.R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

OCEAN EXCURSIONS.

The steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK
will on
THURSDAY, AUG. 5,
SATURDAY, AUG. 7,
make
AFTERNOON OCEAN EXCURSIONS,
Passing in close proximity to the beach at Long Branch and sailing out upon the sea.
On each day a grand concert, as usual, will be given in the saloons.
BOAT LEAVES
Foot 23d st., North River, at 3 P. M.
Foot Murray st., (Pier 28,) North River, at 3:30.
Returns to City at 9 o'clock.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR; children, half price.
Next Sunday—To Bridgeport.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

TEACHERS.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

GOVERNESS.—FLUENT FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English; teaches music, English branches; would take entire charge of two children. Address T. B., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE DESIRES A position as governess, or to travel; teaches music, French, Latin, mathematics, and higher English branches. Address Miss BRUCE, Box 149 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS wishes a situation; would board for tuition. Address for one month Z., No. 140 East 15th st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The academic year 1875-6 will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 30; an examination for admission to advanced standing, will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, and Friday, Oct. 1, beginning at 9 A. M., on Thursday; no applicant will be examined at any other time; at the beginning of the academic year 1877-8, and afterward, all applicants for admission as candidates for a degree, who have not received a college education, will be required to pass a preliminary examination. For further information and for circular giving full particulars address JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF their brilliant-toned, 7½-octave, four-round-cornered rosewood pianoforte; made to order; best City makers; all improvements; patent agraffe, &c.; cost, $900, for $250; stool, cover, &c. Call for three days at private residence, No. 190 West 23d st.

INSTRUCTION.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE

Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875. A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY

For young ladies, Le Roy, N. Y. Full college course, School of Music, and School of Art. Fortieth year opens Sept. 9. Board and tuition per annum, $230. Send for catalogue to Mrs. E. E. I. STAUNTON.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for twenty boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, four and a half acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

PARIS.—SELECT FRENCH PRIVATE HOME, No. 72 Avenue de Villiers, near Parc Monceaux; elegant rooms; omnibus and carriages pass the door; French always spoken; reception every Thursday evening; terms from six francs per day; French lessons included.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,
Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. (Autumn term commences Sept. 29.) Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector. No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF re-opens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 23, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.
Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CEN-tral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FEL-low of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address REV. P. D. OAKY.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L. I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE J. SMITH, Auctioneer, No. 11 Chambers st.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE I will expose for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 63 Broome st., the contents of a liquor store, consisting of bar, back bar, one four-pull pump, shelving, casks, glassware, copper measures, &c., &c.
P. McCABE, Attorney for the Mortgagee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising linen and Summer woolen horse sheets, lap dusters, fly nets, saddles and bridles, bits, stirrups, whips, and spurs. Also a large stock of horse blankets and carriage robes in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent horse clippers.

FOR SALE—A FINE HAMBLETONIAN COLT; HAS shown a mile in 2:35, and is all right; photograph sent on receipt of 50 cents.
GEO. A. PURBECK, Salem, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; also table board for gentlemen; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST, NEAR PARK AVENUE.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A family of refinement, who live genteelly, have rooms to rent, with board. Address C., Post Office Box 2,422.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 432 MADISON AV., HAS one vacant suite of rooms; houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A FARM-HOUSE sixty miles from New-York, near Long Island Sound; good bathing, boating; good drives; croquet grounds; piano; plenty milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables, ice, and spring water. Address V. R. TERRY, Success, Long Island, near Riverhead.

BOARD AMONG MOUNTAINS IN CONNEC-ticut; quiet, retired; fishing and driving; references unexceptionable. Call this day on L. DUDLEY, Proprietor, at Westminster Hotel, for rooms.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD CAN BE HAD AT a pleasant place a short distance from Englewood, N. J.; terms moderate. Address JAMES PARKER, Post Office Box No. 98, Englewood, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN AN AMERICAN FAM-ily (Protestant) on the west side of town, not above 14th st., and not below Desbrosses st.; terms to be not over $5 per week. Address L. M., Salterville Post Office, Hudson County, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.
This first-class hotel is situated on Long Island Sound, twenty-eight miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railway; excellent fishing, sailing, and bathing; steamer Nelly White touches daily both ways. For information apply to ASHMAN & MORTON, Proprietors, on the premises, or at the Sinclair House, Broadway, corner 8th st.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.— Beautifully situated on Noroton Hill, overlooking the town and Sound; piazzas front and rear to every floor; water and gas throughout. Address J. E. TOMPKINS, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,145,729.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Aug. 2, 1875.

MR. F. P. OLCOTT, OF NEW-YORK, AND Mr. HENRY JONES BLAKE, of Boston, retire from our firm this day, and they cease to have any interest or responsibility in the future business of BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York and Boston, and BLAKE BROS. & CO., of London. BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.

HAVING WITHDRAWN FROM THE FIRM of BLAKE BROS. & CO., I have associated myself with Mr. FRANK DuPONT DAVIS, under the firm name of F. P. OLCOTT & CO., and we will continue in the banking and commission business. F. P. OLCOTT,
AUG. 2, 1875. No. 45 Wall st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
JANE T. DILLON, LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, } Executrixes.
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30. my19-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875.
MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY,
my12-oaw6mW. Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.
JAMES E. CARPENTER, MARY B. NEAL, } Administrators.
mh10-law6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.
EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY,
Executors.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.
GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.
jy22-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875.
CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix.
SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.
my5-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.
WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.
B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.
jy7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-first day of May, 1875.
le2-law6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
GREAT SUCCESS. TO-NIGHT.

VOKES.

(JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, FAWDON, and FRED.)
In the great specialty,
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Preceded by HIS OWN ENEMY. (First time in America.) BUNCH OF BERRIES next Monday.

WALLACK'S.

The first appearance in America of the
H. & C.
GAIETY COMPANY,
IN
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA,
Will take place at this theatre on
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1875.

This unequaled company will consist of the celebrated prima donna,
MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
(from the Royal Opera-house, Covent Garden, London, and the principal theatres of England, Ireland, and Scotland,) and a most
COMPLETE AND POWERFUL OPERATIC COMBINATION,
organized under the supervision of Messrs. HENDERSON & COLVILLE.
Conductor....Mr. F. STANISLAUS
Full particulars of opening opera will be duly announced. Box-office open MONDAY, Aug. 9.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE....Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.
The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.
Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 4.

Schauspiel Overture, (new)	Hofmann
Nocturne, "Midsummer Night's Dream"	Mendelssohn
Invitation a La Danse	Weber
Introduction, Nuptial Chorus, } Third act "Lohengrin." March Tempo,	Wagner
Overture, Medea, Op. 22	Bargiel
Theme and Variations, Septet, Op. 20	Beethoven
Mephisto Waltz, (Lenau's "Faust")	Liszt
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor."	Nicolai
Serenade, (new)	Schubert
Waltz, "Village Swallows."	Strauss
Hungarian March, Rakoczy	Berlioz

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Coolest theatre in town. Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.
Great and continually increasing success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY. On MONDAY, Aug. 2, and DURING THE WEEK Offenbach's delightful LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN. Third week and enormous hit of CHILPERIC.
The great UMBRELLA DANCE encored nightly. Grand Parisienne Grotesque Quadrille. Saturday Matinee at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.
Wm. Pastor and M. B. Leavitt....Lessees and Managers
A GRAND SUCCESS! HOUSES CROWDED!
An unexceptionable variety entertainment every evening, and Matinées TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

RACES WILL BE TROTTED AT POUGHKEEPSIE TO-DAY (Wednesday,) commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Boats and trains will run as advertised. MORGAN L. MOTT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—RUSSELL H. HOADLEY, Julius C. Vertu, and Frederick Wesson, plaintiffs, against ERNESTO CERRUTI, John Doe, and Richard Roe, (designated by fictitious names, their real names being unknown to the plaintiffs,) doing business under the firm name of E. Cerruti, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 17, 1875.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of July, 1875.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
jy14-law6wW. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—EDWARD HARWOOD, John Knight, and Joseph Allen, composing the firm of HARWOOD, KNIGHT & ALLEN, against ALEXANDER COLLIE and WILLIAM COLLIE, trading under the name of ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (com. not ser.) To the above-named defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 69 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 13, 1875. FOSTER & THOMSON,
jy14-law6wW. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, John Dennistoun, David P. Sellar, and Robert Barret against ALEXANDER COLLIE and William Collie, trading under the name of ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 2.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 13, 1875. FOSTER & THOMSON,
jy14-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.— JOHN LEFFERTS against HENRY A. JONES, Edward A. Jones and Marie E. Jones, his wife, The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New-York.—Suit No. 3.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1875.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
au4-law6wW* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT

CALLED
THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Pimples in the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, &c.
Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each
Also his
PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,
Confirmed by sixty years' experience to be for Scrofula, Leprosy, and all skin diseases, one of the best alterative Medicines for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. They form a mild and superior FAMILY APERIENT that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.
Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, England, and by all respectable medicine venders.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.
Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A DISSATISFIED CREDITOR—MR. JOHN TOWNSHEND'S EXPERIENCE — PLAIN QUESTIONS UNANSWERED.

A brief advertisement in a morning journal invited the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co. to meet at noon yesterday, at Mr. John Townshend's office, in the Bennett Building. A reporter of THE TIMES called at 12:15 o'clock and found two creditors present, one of them being Mr. Townshend himself. Mr. Townshend did not wish to proceed to business with so small an audience, and having waited until 12:40 he adjourned the meeting *sine die*. In a conversation with the writer, Mr. Townshend said he had had an interview both with Mr. Shipman, the assignee, and Mr. Duncan, on Monday last, and that he could get no information whatever from either of them. He wanted to know from Mr. Duncan the probable amount of assets, and what dividend was likely to be paid to the creditors, but Mr. Duncan was either unable or unwilling to give the required information. Mr. Townshend put to him the very pertinent question, "Mr. Duncan, how did you ascertain you were bankrupt? You must have had some idea of your assets before you suspended business." "O," said Mr. Duncan, "I ascertained that there was a 'shrinkage,'" but what the "shrinkage" was, Mr. Townshend said he could not ascertain. He next questioned Mr. Shipman as to the probable time when the creditors would receive a plain statement of how the affairs of the concern stood, but the Assignee was unable to tell. Mr. Townshend next protested against Mr. Shipman acting as Assignee. He was the attorney for the bankrupt firm, and would naturally do all in his power to protect them; their interests and not the interests of the creditors were more likely to be consulted. He had been their confidential lawyer for years, and although Mr. Townshend had the highest respect for Mr. Shipman, and believed in his integrity, still the creditors would, he said, much prefer to have the appointment of an Assignee themselves.

It was currently reported down town yesterday that no work was being done on the promised report of Duncan, Sherman & Co. In reply to a question put by a TIMES reporter, Judge Shipman significantly answered that he had "to dispose of the current business first." Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon Mr. Duncan had heard nothing from London in regard to the consummation of his "plan" for the protection of travelers holding the letters of credit of the house. He telegraphed to London to learn the reason of the delay. Mr. Barlow, Judge Shipman's partner, who was in the office, assured the reporter that if the letters were not cared for abroad they would be cared for here. "The fact is," added Mr. Barlow, "Mr. Duncan's father has guaranteed them."

RAPID TRANSIT.

EXAMINATION OF PLANS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met again yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas. Commissioner Seligman presided. The only business transacted was the opening of a few additional plans and the hearing of arguments in favor of some submitted. Mr. Richard P. Morgan, Jr., who placed before the commission, on July 29, a communication, accompanied with the plans, estimates, and a model of his gothic railway, together with a specific proposition to construct a first-class double-track road, presented further arguments in favor of his plan. In doing so he said that he became professionally interested in the subject of rapid transit in New-York at an early day. The report of the Senate Special Commission, promulgated in 1867, recommended an underground road as the only feasible plan. He had at the same time reached the conclusion that of the three possible systems the underground plan, and that which proposed cutting through the blocks, were prohibited by their vast cost, and that, therefore, the system of construction on the lines of existing streets and avenues must be resorted to.

The degree of success he might have attained in seeking to devise a structure best adapted to the latter system, as regards property rights and the least interference with the existing order of things in the City, and which at the same time might maintain a high degree of safety and efficiency for the purposes intended, could be readily judged of by the aid of the plans and model, which were in true proportion to the streets and buildings.

Mr. Morgan presented numerous indorsements of his invention, and concluded his address by calling attention to the fact that London has expended more than $3,600,000 a mile on rapid transit roads, and also to the following conclusions of the American Society of Civil Engineers with reference to the cost and revenue of such roads: "In order to be profitable with the fares and volume of business likely to be obtained, double-track rapid transit roads should not be planned to cost, fully equipped, much, if any, more than from $500,000 to $1,125,000 per mile, according to location, and this points to some form of elevated railroad as the leading feature of the design to be recommended."

Mr. Gomez was heard in support of his plan, already described briefly; also Mr. Morris on his 'depressed road," and Mr. G. H. Kitchen on the merits of a plan submitted by him. To-day the commission will resume its sessions, and will listen to the argument of Mr. Charles Tracy, counsel for the Greenwich Elevated Railway. Communications containing the plans of F. A. Williams' elevated railway, and N. Poulson's pneumatic railway were opened. The object of the latter invention is to supply pneumatic power instead of steam for running cars on elevated or underground roads. It consists in placing a hollow cylinder between the tracks and sending a current of air through the cylinder, thereby giving motion to the car.

It has not yet been determined upon by the commission when they will conclude their daily private sessions. The indications now are that they will find it expedient to continue them for an indefinite period, so as to make a thorough examination of all models and subscriptions. As soon as a route is selected the Commissioners will issue a circular to the property-owners inviting their opinions and concurrence.

BASE-BALL.

The sixth game of the championship series between the Chicago Club and the Mutuals, of this City, was partially played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday, in the presence of about 200 spectators. The game began at 4 o'clock P. M., with the Chicago Club first at the bat, and was played about an hour, proceeding as far as the ending of the fifth inning, when a slight rain commenced to fall, and the umpire was obliged, according to the rules, to call the game after the rain had continued for five minutes. The Mutuals at that time were engaged in their fifth inning, had one on first base, and had none out. Each club had made one run—Belaski, of the Chicago, making one in the third inning, and Holdsworth, of the Mutual, making one in the fourth inning. The playing on both sides was very good, and the game was proceeding finely, when it was interrupted. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0—1
Mutual	0	0	0	1	0—1

Umpire—Mr. Clinton, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—One hour.

A very fine and closely-contested game was played yesterday on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, between the Pavonia Club, of Jersey City, and the Hoboken Club. This was the third championship game of the season between these clubs; the first was won about a month since by the Hobokens, by a score of 12 to 4, and the second game was won by the Pavonias, by a score of 7 to 8. The game yesterday was also won by the Pavonias, by a score of 9 to 7. The playing was witnessed by about 2,000 persons. The Hobokens had the disadvantage of being deprived of Galager, their pitcher, and Dando, their catcher, but the places of these players were very creditably filled by Holstein and Shreve. The game was very exciting, especially in the eighth inning, the score then being a tie, each club having made seven runs. The Hobokens came in for their last time and were blanked. The Pavonias in their last inning made two runs; thus they gained the game. For the winning club Bladen and Carroll led at the bat with Hopper in the field, he having made four very fine running catches. For the Hobokens Norton and Donahue excelled at the bat, the latter doing remarkably well in the field. Kenny and Kammerner also did good field work. Appended is the score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Pavonia	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	2—9
Hoboken	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0—7

Time of game—two hours.
Umpire—Mr. Gilligan.
First base by errors—Pavonias, 4; Hobokens, 6.
Runs earned—Pavonias, 0; Hobokens, 2.

A very fine and closely-contested game was played in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon between the St. Louis Club and the Athletics, of Philadelphia. It was won by the Athletics by a score of three to two. Each club made all their runs in a single inning, the Athletics in the first and the St. Louis in the fourth inning. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

This afternoon there will be a game on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, between the Hartford Club, of Hartford, Conn., and the Mutuals, of this City, commencing at 3:30 P. M.

In Boston, this afternoon, there will be a game between the Boston and Philadelphia Clubs.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the St. Louis Club will play another game this afternoon in Philadelphia.

The best game of base-ball on record was played on July 25 at San Francisco, between a club from that city and the California Club, of Sacramento City. The latter club won after playing fifteen innings. The score stood 1 to 0. Over 8,000 spectators witnessed the game. It is the intention of the "sporting men" of San Francisco to send the club East, to compete against the New-York, New-Haven, Hartford, and Boston ball clubs.

REORGANIZING TAMMANY.

CLEANING OUT THE DISAFFECTED COMMITTEEMEN—WANTED: "RESPECTABLE ADHERENTS OF TAMMANY."

The newly-selected delegates chosen by Tammany Hall to represent the Districts which were until recently represented by John Morrissey, James Hayes, and Judge Ledwith, assembled yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall, according to notification issued by the Committee on Organization. The Committee on Discipline, the executioners of the trio above named, were likewise present, doubtless with a view to impressing the postulants from the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts with the committee's majesty and readiness, if necessary, to decapitate them also. There was quite an array of Tammany's adherents in attendance, and considerable interest was manifested in the investiture of the new committees. The districts effected their organization by electing the following members as delegates to the General Committee on Organization: Third District, John Reilly, Chairman, John J. Slevin, and John Birmingham; Eleventh District, Augustus Schell, Chairman, Menzo Diefendorff, and Peter Trainor; Fifteenth District, Justice William J. Kane, Chairman, Richard J. Morrison, and George W. McGlynn.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the representatives to the Committee on Organization, and the Chairman of the General Committee of the Third Assembly District, take immediate steps to ascertain what members of the District Committee in the Third Assembly District are loyal to and in accord with the General Committee, and convene the said members, with power to fill vacancies, on or before Friday, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., so that a report of the reorganization of the District Committee of the Third Assembly District, together with the names and addresses of the officers elected may be presented to the Committee on Organization at a meeting to be held on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 4 P. M.

Resolved, That the present District Committee of the Third Assembly District be and the same is hereby dissolved, and that all the members of said district committee who are in union and harmony with the Tammany Hall General Committee be replaced on said district committee, and that the members of the General Committee of the Third Assembly District shall, by a majority, decide, after a careful investigation, who of said committee are loyal to and acting in accord with the Tammany Hall General Committee, and who are proper persons to replace such as are not in union with the organization.

Resolved, That the General Committee of the Third Assembly District furnish a list of reputable and qualified citizens who are in affiliation with the Tammany Hall General Committee in that district, to be presented to the Police Commission with the recommendation that they be appointed as inspectors of election and poll clerks at the ensuing election in compliance with the call of the Police Commission.

Similar resolutions in regard to the Eleventh and Fifteenth Assembly Districts were also adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS.

A LARGE LOT OF COUNTERFEITERS' TOOLS CAPTURED—AN IMMENSE SCHEME DISCOVERED AND FRUSTRATED.

For some time past a large number of counterfeit five-cent pieces having been in circulation in Brooklyn. The utmost efforts of the Police and the United States Marshals failed to detect the counterfeiters, until last week a woman was arrested for passing the coin. She then gave information which led to the arrest of Philip Lowinské and Rudolph Schreibner. A large number of the counterfeit coins were found in the possession of the prisoners; but when they were first examined no evidence to connect them with the coining could be secured. After Lewinské had been locked up for some time he became frightened and promised to give valuable information to the authorities if he were permitted to turn State's evidence. In the meantime the Loughery brothers, Thomas and John S., were arrested in this City, and a number of the counterfeit five-cent pieces found on them. They, on being questioned, said the spurious money had been received from Lewenské. When Lewenské heard the charge he intimated to the officers that the Loughery brothers were the parties who struck off the counterfeits. Acting on this information, three men belonging to the United States Secret Service visited the houses of John and Thomas Loughery, on Lexington avenue, Brooklyn. Both houses are of brick and close together. No presses or other counterfeiters' implements were found in the houses. Deputy United States Marshal De Clue made a second visit to the houses of the Lougherys, and in a stable at the back of one of them found $10,000 worth of counterfeiters' tools, including two presses, one of which weighs over two tons. The officers on further investigation ascertained that since the arrest of the Lougherys a number of the tools had been carried away. Lowinské, since the seizure, has given further information, which will lead, it is said, to the arrest of the firms who furnished the presses to the Lougherys, and result in connecting with the counterfeiting business a number of people who have hitherto been unsuspected by the authorities. John and Thomas Loughery were taken over to Brooklyn yesterday by Officer Thomas Murphy, of the Fourth Precinct, who effected their capture. The brothers were committed by United States Commissioner Winslow in default of $5,000 bail each, and given until this afternoon at 2 o'clock to decide whether they will demand an examination or waive examination and go before the Grand Jury.

Late last night Secret Service Officers Drummond, Clooney, and Hayes arrested and brought to the Brooklyn Police Central Office, on a charge of being implicated with the Lougherys and others in the counterfeiting business, a German named A. F. Taubert. The officers were very reticent, and their prisoner either could not or pretended not to be able to speak English. When questioned, the detectives refused to say where they had arrested Taubert, but evidently wished to convey the impression that Taubert's arrest finished up the case. It has been learned from other and reliable sources that, so far from this being the case, the principals have not yet been captured, and that the arrest of Taubert was made more for the purpose of obtaining information which will lead to further and more important captures, than with the expectation of proving anything against the prisoner. Taubert, it is believed, is the partner of the man who made the presses used by the Loughery's. This man's name is supposed to be Seigle, but upon this point nothing definite could be learned. Taubert will be taken before United States Commissioner Winslow for examination this morning. Last night he was locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

A CHILDREN'S SEA-SIDE HOME.

Since June 20 last twelve companies of girls from New-York, numbering about 1,100, have visited the Children's Sea-side Home, an institution recently established at Bath, Long Island, by the Children's Aid Society, for the benefit of the poor children of the tenement districts of the City, and also the young inmates of the various City Industrial Schools. The children are conveyed to the Home by the Green-Wood dummy road, which lands them within five minutes' walk of the institution. The building is erected at the end of a graveled walk, 300 feet in length, and is surrounded by a beautiful lawn and an abundance of shade and fruit trees. After amusing themselves until noon by swinging, croquet-playing, wading and gathering sea-shells on the beach, the girls are summoned to a dinner of roast beef and vegetables and dessert. At the conclusion of the meal they again amuse themselves in various ways until 3 o'clock, when they are each furnished with a bathing dress, and, under the care of a lady teacher, are permitted to bathe in the waters of the bay. Early in the evening after a long day's sport, the children all retire to their pleasant dormitories. In this manner the little ones are enabled to enjoy themselves for a few days, at the expiration of which time they return to the City, and another company of eighty or a hundred take their place.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $10 from "S." of Sharon Springs, N. Y., for the permanent fund for the Children's Sea-Side Home.

THE RECENT BOOK FAIR.

The Messrs. Leavitt announce that the various sales made during the meeting of the Booksellers' Exchange, recently held in Clinton Hall, amounted, in round numbers, to $320,000, a sum exceeding by $100,000 the largest amount ever taken in at any trade sale, and which is at least $150,000 in excess of the general average of such sales. Although those who participated in the sale are generally reticent as to their individual profits, it is known, nevertheless, that the largest sales were made by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., and Harper & Brothers, of New-York, and James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, the first named firm having admitted that they had taken fully $80,000. The sales of last September's trade sale were $20,000 less than those of the meeting just ended, notwithstanding the fact that at the former Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. contributed a supplementary offering of nearly $100,000 worth of stationery. The recent result, therefore, may be classed as a very flattering success for an undertaking which was scarcely more than experimental, but which may be now accepted as an established institution. Although the Executive Committee have as yet made no formal announcements, it is probable that a supplementary meeting of the Exchange will be held in October next for the sale of holiday books.

INTERESTS OF THE RIFLEMEN.

The National Rifle Association met yesterday afternoon, Gen. Shaler in the chair. The Treasurer reported that the receipts during the last month were $1,253 18; the disbursements, $1,696 14, and that the balance in bank at the close of the month was $1,099 13. The following-named gentlemen were elected life members of the association: Messrs. John Boylan, Jasper Cairns, F. G. Gedney, and Charles Roome. Capt. Story reported for the Prize Committee that he had entered into contract with the Gorham Manufacturing Company to make three medals for the National Rifle Association, one of gold, one of silver, and one of bronze. Some routine business having been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

GOETHE'S BIRTHDAY.

The proposed statue of Goethe which is to be erected in Central Park is to be shipped to this country on the 8th inst. The 126th anniversary of the birth of the poet falls on the 28th of this month, when a grand memorial celebration of the anniversary will be observed at Gilmore's Garden. The exercises will begin at 8 P. M. The ceremony of unveiling the monument, which will be temporarily erected in the Garden, will be preceded by an oration by William Cullen Bryant. The programme of the evening, the musical portion of which will be under the supervision of Messrs. P. S. Gilmore and Carl Bergmann, is as follows:

1. Overture—"Tannhäuser,"........Wagner
   Grand Orchestra.
2. Solo on the cornet à piston........——
   Mr. J. Levy.
3. Overture—"Egmont,"........Beethoven
   Grand Orchestra.
4. Introductory remarks,—"Welcome to the Guests,"
   By Dr. Anthony Ruppaner.
5. Oration, by........Mr. William Cullen Bryant
   (Unveiling of the Monument.)
6. Goethe—March........Liszt
   Grand Orchestra.
7. Festival Poem. Expressly composed for this occasion and delivered by Mr. Bayard Taylor.
8. "Erlkœnig"—(Goethe's Poem)........Schubert
   Song for tenor, with orchestral accompaniment, Mr. Alex. H. Bischoff.
9. Cantata—"To the Manes of Goethe," expressly composed for grand chorus of male and female voices, grand orchestra, with solos for tenor, soprano, and basso, by........Prof. W. O. Mildner
10. Tannhäuser March........Wagner
    Grand Orchestra.

Although the site is not selected, it is expected that the monument will be permanently erected in September. The statue, which is from a design by Prof. Fisher, is to be placed upon an elaborate pedestal, ornamented at its base with four allegorical figures.

THE LAW VIOLATED BY THE POLICE.

A few days ago the Pilot Commissioners sent the following sharp letter to the Police Board:

Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: For a long time evidence has been before this board that the employes of your department are in the habit of depositing garbage, &c., in the waters of the harbor, to its great detriment. Very recently, while a plan was pending, submitted by our board to you, to solve the whole question of getting rid of the dirt permanently without damage to the harbor, evidence of an undoubted character was procured that your employes have been dumping several scowloads of dirt and garbage in the neighborhood of Buoy No. 16, which is westward of the west point of Coney Island.

It is to be regretted that a branch of the City Government, whose duty it is to enforce law, should be guilty of the violation of it, inasmuch as the Pilot Commissioners have shown their entire willingness to co-operate with your board to get rid of the dirt without damage to the harbor. We trust there will be no ground for complaint in the future on this subject. It must be borne in mind by your board that the law under which we act holds us to a strict accountability for the preservation of the harbor. The depositing of the street refuse in any part of it is in direct violation of that law. The public also look to us for relief in case any such violation occurs. We therefore appeal to your best judgment in this matter, and urge that you unite with us in some earnest effort to abate this great wrong. Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) GEORGE W. BLUNT, Secretary.

JULY 29.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday Capt. Gunner appeared before the board as the representative of the Police Commissioners, and stated that they wished to stop the practices complained of, and had given orders to that effect. Capt. Gunner further said that, if affidavits would be furnished, the Police Commissioners would discharge the parties inculpated.

THE GREENWICH STREET MURDER.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday afternoon in the case of Anthon Nordstrom, keeper of the boarding-house and saloon No. 66 Greenwich street, who was stabbed and almost instantly killed on Saturday night last by Johann Bengsston, a Swedish emigrant. The witnesses produced were all Swedish, and of the most illiterate class. Sufficient was, however, ascertained from their evidence to show that Bengsston entered the saloon and became engaged in a game of cards with Nordstrom, which he lost, and in payment for which he gave Nordstrom a $10 bill. Nordstrom only gave him change for a $1 bill. A quarrel then occurred, and while on the sidewalk in front of No. 68 Greenwich street Nordstrom threw up his arms while engaged grappling with Bengsston, and said, "I am stabbed." The knife was subsequently found on the sidewalk. A verdict was rendered by the jury against Bengsston, who was committed to the Tombs without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE BURDEN TRIAL.

Public interest in the trial of Capt. Burden appears to be decreasing, as very few were present yesterday when the case was called. The only witness called by Mr. Hall in behalf of Capt. Burden was Joseph Chamberlain, for the last five years private watchman for Park & Tilford, corner of Broadway and Twenty-first street. He swore that while a patrolman Martinot told him that the United States Internal Revenue Office, No. 927 Broadway, would have been cracked one night if he (witness) had not been on his post, and that he (Martinot) would have been several thousand dollars richer. Martinot also told witness that he knew men who could pick the lock of Eggler's door in ten minutes with a hair-pin. When this witness had concluded, Mr. Hall declined to put Capt. Burden on the stand again until the prosecution had put in all their evidence, and, as this could not be done yesterday, the case was adjourned until Monday next.

AN ALLEGED SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

A young Englishman, giving his name as Edward Hall, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday on a charge of smuggling diamonds. At the time of his arrest Hall was in Justice White's court as complainant in a suit against Eugene Lacroix to recover a diamond ring, valued at $100, from the latter. Hall, about a week ago, had offered to sell the ring to Lacroix for $75, and loaned it to him for the purpose of ascertaining the value of it from a jeweler. Lacroix refused to return the ring, and asserted that he had paid $40 for it. Hall caused his arrest, and the trial was in progress when two United States officers entered and arrested Hall on a charge of smuggling. The prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner Romaine, in Jersey City, and bailed for examination.

READING FOR THE PRISONERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I take the liberty of asking you to call the attention of your numerous readers to the annexed letter from the Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, in hopes that some of them may be induced to send to you their contributions for an increased monthly addition to reading matter that seems to be so well calculated to do good in our prisons.

BURDOCK.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1875.

SING SING, Thursday, July 22, 1875.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry as regards the usefulness of the *British Workman* and *Band of Hope Review*, I am free to say that I regard them as among the most valuable papers we get for both our men and women; they are always eager to get them. In addition to the reading matter, the illustrations are both pleasing and useful. We can use to advantage all and more than we shall be likely to obtain, even to 1,000 copies of the regular issues. We are grateful for what you already send us, and any additional copies you can obtain will only add to our obligations for your kindness.

Very truly yours, J. A. CANFIELD,
Chaplain Sing Sing Prison.

A REMARKABLE BALLOON ASCENT.

Mr. Coxwell writes to the London *Times* on July 22: "Although the continuance of bad and threatening weather on Monday last did not present very favorable auspices for a trip *in nubibus*, still I am glad to have been in the higher regions on that day, as I experienced the most singular and yet delightful journey I ever had in my thirty years' travels in the air. A public ascent having been announced from the Crystal Palace with my balloon City of York, I was determined, notwithstanding meteorological difficulties, to carry it out. At the specified time I rose with five gentlemen, and we passed about eighty feet over the north tower, and in less than two minutes entered a cloud of a misty, undefinable character, and soon became lost to view. The fluctuations of pressure and temperature were most capricious; but the chief feature of this ascent; and it is one which deserves notice—was the place of descent. As compared with some of my most noteworthy journeys in England, it stands out conspicuously, not for height or speed, but for another point which I will explain. The quickest and longest trips I ever made in our own country were from Woolwich to Tavistock in five hours, a distance of over 200 miles; also, from Winchester to Harrow in sixty-six minutes, a run of more than seventy miles. Now, on Monday, we had been up more than two hours and a half. We twice peeped through the clouds and observed open country, then reascended, and finally, a little before 8 o'clock, we were on the point of landing for good, when, to our astonishment, on breaking through the mist we found ourselves almost perpendicularly over the north tower of the Crystal Palace, instead of miles and miles away, as we had anticipated. It would have been no difficult matter to come down in the company's grounds, but as there was a dense mass of people in the neighborhood, I was apprehensive of danger to the flower-beds, so we kept up a while, and ultimately fell in with a gentle breeze near the ground, which wafted us half a mile from the palace; but if we had not had enough ballast and to spare we might have made an unscientific descent upon the house-tops, instead of a proper aeronautic halt in a grass field at Dulwich."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating off Bedloe's Island yesterday.

We have received $1 from "J.," for the sick widow and five children mentioned in Monday's TIMES.

Mary Cavanagh, of No. 61 Mulberry street, was badly beaten by her husband, who was arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station.

Wagner & Hanckel have been reinstated in their privileges as members of the Cotton Exchange.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 32,606 letters and 39 bags of newspapers; of which the Nevada took out 27,286 letters and 36 bags, and the City of Merida 5,320 letters and 3 bags.

The Cunard steamship Bothnia, which left Liverpool on July 24, and Queenstown on July 25, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

Sophia Jugler, aged forty years, of No. 232 East Fifty-fourth street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking Paris green. She was attended by a physician and placed out of danger.

Henry Baar, a Swedish carpenter, sixty-four years old, committed suicide by hanging himself to a bed-post, at his residence, No. 75 Allen street, yesterday. He had been ill and out of work for some months.

A. M. Soteldo, Jr., editor of the *Free Lance*, was arrested by Officer Dakin, last evening, at the Hotel Brunswick, upon a warrant issued by Justice Bixby, on a charge of extorting money, preferred by Sheridan Shook. Soteldo was released upon his promise to appear to answer the complaint to-day.

A miniature yacht race will take place to-day at 3 P. M. on the Lake at Central Park. Several prizes will be awarded, and among them two miniature steam yachts. The authorities announce that the races will be continued on alternate Wednesdays during the present season.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Mr. Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk, asked permission to vindicate his character from the charges made against him in evidence given before the Committee on Crime. Permission was given to Mr. Hawley to submit a statement embracing all the facts.

Mayor Wickham signed yesterday the ordinance recently passed by the Board of Aldermen allowing trucks to be backed up on the sidewalks for the purpose of loading and unloading goods, the time to be so occupied not to exceed five minutes, and the articles to be received or removed not to be more than 200 pounds in weight.

Thomas Lanahan, who was convicted in August, 1874, of felonious assault and battery, and who was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of ten years by Judge Sutherland, and who was granted a new trial by the Court of Appeals through his counsel, William F. Howe, was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, Benjamin Gootz furnishing the necessary bonds.

The firemen's warrants for July, which were sent to the Mayor's office on Monday by the Controller, were found yesterday. They were in the possession of one of the clerks. It is not yet known whether the Mayor will sign them, or ask the Controller, as heretofore, to have a check made out for each Fire Company. All the individual warrants could be signed in about one hour.

The day boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew will leave the pier at Twenty-fourth street, North River, at 9 A. M. every day during the Poughkeepsie races, arriving at Poughkeepsie in ample time to attend the meeting. Many of the favorite trotters will participate, and a pleasant entertainment is promised. Special arrangements have been made for street cars to convey passengers from the wharf to the driving park.

BROOKLYN.

Suit has been brought against the city by Josiah W. Kemble and Zorah Todd to recover $3,600 for work done on the Hamilton Avenue Bridge.

There is a balance to the credit of the City Treasury of $979,840 71 deposited in twelve city banks.

A joint meeting of the Boards of Health and City Works will be held to-day for the purpose of awarding the contracts for the removal of garbage, dead animals, &c.

Property Clerk William H. Muldoon reports that property valued at $1,535 was received at his office during the month of July. Of that amount $852 91 worth was delivered to claimants.

The work of transferring the children from the Nursery at Flatbush to the private institutions designated by the Commissioners of Charity to receive them, was completed yesterday.

Frank Munday, of No. 23 Hamilton avenue, was committed by Justice Delmar yesterday on a charge of stealing the canvas covers, valued at $100 from a lighter lying at the Atlantic dock. The prisoner admitted his guilt.

Controller Powell paid $300,000 to the Treasurer of the New-York Bridge Company yesterday. Of the $1,000,000 which Brooklyn is pledged to pay toward the building of the bridge during the present year, $300,000 yet remain to be paid.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Irish residents of Brooklyn to celebrate in an appropriate manner the O'Connell Centennial. The celebration will take place at the Academy of Music, and one of the principal features will be an address by Mr. Richard O'Gorman.

On Saturday night some person entered the stable of Mr. Henry Henson, at No. 50 Ralph avenue, and cut a deep gash in the neck of one of his most valuable horses. A number of leading citizens of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Wards have agreed to pay $100 reward for the arrest of the perpetrator of the outrage.

The body of the man found in the Fulton Ferry slip on Monday morning was identified yesterday as that of Mr. John K. Webb, of No. 173 Willoughby avenue. Mr. Webb was a builder in good circumstances, doing business at No. 1,378 Fulton street. He was a man of temperate habits, and it is surmised that he fell overboard accidentally from one of the ferry-boats some time on Sunday night.

In the case of William Williams, the colored cook of the ship Robina, who was charged with assaulting the Captain of the ship with intent to kill him, and also with an attempt to incite mutiny, all the charges except that of assault and battery were withdrawn before United States Commissioner Winslow yesterday. On the last-named charge Williams was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of bail.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Owing to the threatening weather, the number who visited the New York Catholic Protectory, in Westchester, yesterday, was small, and in consequence the grounds were only partially opened. Among the visitors, who were principally clergymen, were Judge Tappen, Barry Gray, Dr. O'Leary, Hon. John B. Haskin, and Rev. Fathers McCarthy, Campbell, McEvoy, Hughes, Humphreys, McNamee, Petty and McDowell. To-day speeches will be delivered by Judges Tappen and Cockran, and others. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather for the past few days, the managers of the Protectory intend to continue the "visit" during the early part of the coming week.

NEW-JERSEY.

At a meeting of the Board of Works of Jersey City yesterday it was decided to erect a new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 at a cost not to exceed $9,000.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, aged ten years, had his finger cut off in Jersey City, yesterday, by a cake of ice falling upon it while he was climbing on the end of an ice wagon.

The body of an unknown man was found Monday evening lying by the side of the West Jersey Railroad track, near Woodbury. Several bruises were found upon the body, and it is supposed that the man was killed by falling from a train. The remains were taken to Woodbury and taken in charge by the Coroner, who will hold an inquest. Dr. Clarke examined the body and found that one thigh and arm had been broken.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning a boy named John Doyle, aged eleven years, was run over and sustained probably fatal injuries at the Warren street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City. He was stealing a ride on a drilling train, and, in attempting to jump off, fell under the wheels. He was removed to the Charity Hospital. The boy resides in New-York, and had accompanied a gentleman over to the depot for the purpose of carrying his luggage.

Henry Hennerwich, a German school-teacher on Jersey City Heights, was arraigned before Justice Davis yesterday morning, on a charge of breaking and entering the Lutheran Church, in Summit avenue, on Sunday night. Hennerwich is organist of the church and keeps a school in the basement, but it is alleged that in consequence of having gone there intoxicated on several occasions lately the Trustees refused to admit him. Last Sunday night he went to the church drunk and some gentlemen put him out. He created considerable disturbance, and later in the evening returned and broke in the doors. The prisoner was admitted to bail to answer the charge.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

A special meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, Supervisor Fox in the chair. The report of the keeper of the Penitentiary was received. It showed that during June the earnings of the shoe shop amounted to $4,893 63. A communication, which was referred to the Finance Committee, was received from the County Treasurer asking for authority to borrow $300,000 to meet the expenses of the County Government until January, when the taxes will have been collected. The awarding of contracts was next taken up and discussed at some length. The contracts were finally awarded to the lowest bidders on all classes of supplies required by the county, except in the case of class 14, (hardware,) which was referred back to the Committee on Supplies. Dr. Shepard was appointed physician to the County Jail, and Dr. Zabrenski to the Penitentiary. Thomas Martin was reappointed keeper of the County Court-house.

DONALDSON REPORTED ALIVE.

THE AERONAUT SEEN IN ALGONAC, MICH. —HIS DISAPPEARANCE SAID TO BE AN ADVERTISING DODGE.

Since Washington H. Donaldson, the aeronaut, and his companion, Grimwood, made their ascension from Chicago in a balloon on July 15, from which time they have not been seen, there have been various rumors and conjectures regarding their probable fate. While many believe that Donaldson and his companion are lost, there are many persons who believe that it is all an ingenious advertising dodge and that Mr. Donaldson and his companion will make their appearance again. There have been various rumors since his disappearance. One was that the balloon was seen passing over Lake Michigan dragging through the water. Another that the balloon had been seen passing over the land in a northerly direction. Then his body was said to have been found, but it turned out to be the body of a German sailor who had been washed from some steamer. Another report states that a bottle was found floating in Lake Michigan containing a memorandum signed "W. S. G.," (Donaldson's companion,) dated July 16, stating that the gas was escaping and that they could not stay up more than an hour longer.

The latest sensation comes from Algonac, Mich., a town on the St. Clair River, in the shape of a letter from J. H. Stanwood to a well-known professional in this city, who emphatically declares that he saw Donaldson in company with a young man in that village last Friday. He was positive as to Donaldson's identity, having frequently seen him at Barnum's Hippodrome in New-York last Winter. He says: "Donaldson had no mustache, but the scar on his cheek rendered recognition an easy matter."

The mysterious disappearance and prolonged absence of Donaldson, in view of the letter received yesterday, is considered by many as a revival of Donaldson's alleged advertising trick, introduced by him recently in Philadelphia, where, after making an ascent from that city, a false dispatch was published announcing that Donaldson's dead body had been found in the basket of his balloon near a small village in New-Jersey. This dispatch was signed "Dr. Fuller." Afterward an investigation developed the fact that the dispatch emanated from Donaldson himself.

A paper printed in Allentown, Penn., tells the following: "Two years ago Washington H. Donaldson resided in this city for several months, and made several ascensions from Centre square. While here he told Mr. Kramer, at whose hotel he boarded, that a notion had entered his head which would realize him a pile of money if carried out. It was this: He would make an ascension, if a favorable opportunity offered, accompanied by a ready writer, who was to take notes while in the air of the experience they met with as it appeared to him, (Donaldson.) For this purpose they would ascend to an unusual altitude, and remain up as long as possible. After having gained the desired knowledge of aerial travel, they would descend at a place where they were not likely to be seen, and repair to some quiet and undisturbed nook, and then the ready writer was to enlarge on his notes, which would be printed in book form and distributed to the world."

A WIDOW IN LAW.

JUDGE MYRICK, OF CALIFORNIA, DECIDES THAT A MAN IN PRISON FOR LIFE IS LEGALLY DEAD—A REMOTE RESULT OF THE PINE STREET TRAGEDY IN THIS CITY.

Judge Myrick delivered an opinion in San Francisco, on the 26th ult., in the application of Mrs. Anna King for the distribution of the estate of her father, William Stott. In his will Mr. Stott gave to his daughter $500, and ordered that in case she became a widow all of his estate should be given to her. Mrs. King and her husband lived in San Francisco for several years. King quarreled with his father-in-law, Mr. Stott, and shot him. Mr. Stott lived two years after the shooting. King and his wife came to New-York and there they disagreed. She instituted a suit for divorce, and while the case was being heard before a Referee, King shot and killed O'Neil, who was a witness in the case, and was tried and convicted and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for life. Mrs. King, through her counsel in San Francisco, recently made application for the distribution of her father's estate, on the ground that she was a widow. The executors of the estate strenuously opposed her application. Judge Myrick took time to study the case and gave his opinion. He referred to the fact that in New-York a person sentenced to imprisonment for life is civilly dead, and said that there were two points in question: What is the present status of Mrs. King and of King in New-York; and do they respectively occupy the same status elsewhere. His Honor continued as follows: "Evidently she is not his wife; but is she a widow? Has the contingency arrived which the testator intended? Nearly all the distinguished English lexicographers define a widow to be a woman whose husband is dead. The words from which this word is derived are, *viduo*, bereft, deprived of; *vidua*, a woman bereft of her husband. She certainly is not his wife; he is not her husband; she has been bereft, deprived of her husband; he is dead to her—he is dead to the State; he has no civil rights; he can make no contract; he cannot sue nor be sued; he cannot inherit property; if he had estate, it is subject to administration; if he had children, he has lost their guardianship, and they owe no duty to him. It seems to me that under such circumstances it would be doing no violence to the testator's intention to say that she is in every sense a widow. Second—She being, then, a widow in New-York, the place of domicile, is she to be regarded here as a widow? Story, in his work on *The Conflict of Laws*, section 65, says that the personal capacity or incapacity attached to a party by the law of the place of his domicile is deemed to exist in every other country, even in relation to transactions in any foreign country. Thus a minor, a married woman, a prodigal, a spendthrift, a person *non compos mentis*, or any other person who is deemed incapable of transacting business (*sui juris*) in the place of his or her domicile, will be deemed incapable everywhere, not only as to transactions in the place of his or her domicile, but as to transactions in every other place. A qualification to the rule is that the incapacity should not be inconsistent with the policy of the country where the rule is invoked. So far from the principle that King is civilly dead being contrary to the policy of the law of the State, we have a similar statute applying to similar sentences here. In my opinion, Mrs. King is entitled, under the will, to have distribution to her of the estate. Let a decree be entered accordingly."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* adds: "Mrs. King will receive about $10,000, and it is thought probable by those who know her that she will use much of that amount to secure, if possible, a new trial for her husband. King firmly believes that, if he was granted another trial, he would be liberated."

A MONTH'S FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

Fire Marshal Keady submitted yesterday the following report of fires during July, to the Board of Police Commissioners:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1875.

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: There occurred in this city thirty-five fires from various causes during the month of July, 1875. As usual the great majority of them originated from carelessness of some kind. One was caused by incendiarism; three by kerosene lamp explosions; nine by fire-works on the 4th and 5th of July; two by the careless use of matches; four from unknown causes, and the balance from various accidental causes.

Estimated loss on buildings	$13,340
Estimated loss on contents	31,762
Insurance on buildings	44,950
Insurance on contents	25,200

Respectfully submitted,
PATRICK KEADY, Fire Marshal.

LADY FRANKLIN'S FUNERAL.

The London *Daily News* of July 24 says: Yesterday afternoon Jane, Lady Franklin, the venerable widow of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, was interred in Kensal-green Cemetery. The funeral procession, which consisted of a hearse, followed by ten mourning coaches, and nearly the same number of private carriages, started from Phillimore Gardens, where her ladyship died, shortly after 1 o'clock, for the cemetery. The chief mourners occupied the first five coaches, and included Bishop Nixon, Rev. John Gell, Miss Cracroft, Mr. Austen Lefroy, Rev. John Simpkinson, Mr. Dixon, M. De Wesselow, Mr. Ferrard, Mr. Charles Ferrard, Rev. Frederick Leicester, Mr. Henry Gell, Rev. Richard Wright, Canon Wright, Mr. Hallam Tennyson, Mr. Hardwick Rawnsley, Mr. Price, Mr. Cane, and Mr. Edward Lefroy. In the remaining carriages were the following friends of the late Sir John and Lady Franklin: Admirals Sir Leopold McClintock, Sir R. Collinson, Richards, and Ommanney; Mr. Leigh Smith, Mr. John Barrow, Dr. Hooker, (President of the Royal Society,) Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, Rev. C. Crozier, Bishop Staley, Rev. W. Crichton, Mr. Fuller, Dr. Merriman, Capt. Reinecke, Capt. Hobson, Mr. Noble, and Mr. H. Wagner. The funeral cortege reached the chapel of the cemetery at 2:15, where the coffin was removed from the hearse, and having been covered with the pall was supported by the following bearers: Rear Admiral Sir Francis L. McClintock, Knight; Vice Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, Admiral Richards, Admiral Ommanney, Mr. Leigh Smith, and Mr. John Barrow. The body having been placed on the bier in the centre of the chapel, and the mourners having taken their seats, the burial service was read by Bishop Nixon, assisted by Rev. Charles Stuart, chaplain to the cemetery. The chapel was filled, the majority of the congregation being ladies.

Among the naval officers present to pay the last tribute of respect to the widow of the brave Sir John Franklin, were Capt. W. W. May, R. N.; Capt. Bedford Pim, M. P.; Capt. T. Hull, R. N., &c. The outer coffin, which was of plain oak, with black handles, the brass plate on the lid bearing the following simple inscription: "Jane, Lady Franklin, died 18th July, 1875, aged eighty-three years," was finally deposited by the side of Lady Franklin's sister, Lady Simpkinson, in the old catacombs under the chapel. A number of immortelles were placed on the coffin on its being deposited in the recess.

PERSONAL.

Rev. W. Baker, B. D., of London, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Gov. E. M. Pease, of Texas, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

George Peabody Russell, of Massachusetts, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Thomas K. Finletter, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Beverley Tucker, of Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Sir Keith G. Jackson, of England, and Capt. E. R. Moodie, of the steam ship Bothnia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. Augustus S. Baldwin, United States Navy, and Henry A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Rear Admiral Alfred Taylor, United States Navy; ex-Gov. Thomas P. Porter, of Kentucky, and Rev. Charles S. Hale, of Buffalo, are at the Gilsey House.

Prof. Rains, of the University of Georgia; Lieut. Commander James D. Graham, United States Navy, and Col. Thomas G. Baylor, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman James A. Garfield, of Ohio; Gen. W. Seawell and Dr. Charles McCormick, United States Army, and Commander H. L. Gully, of the British Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. William Barnes, of this City, has been invited by the Pioneer Association of Central New-York to deliver the annual address, and has accepted the invitation. The meeting of the association will be held in Syracuse in September.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bailey, John Balmore, A. Barnewell, Isaac Bell, Jr., J. Gordon Bennett, Miss Bennett, Rev. P. Birch, W. Birkett, J. Black, A. Blumenthal, N. N. Brewster, Mr. Butler, Mrs. Butler, A. Cameron, Miss Campbell, Capt. Cargill, J. Cartledge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Chase, B. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coite, W. Cooke, Miss Cunard, Miss J. Cunard, Miss A. Cunard, Miss M. Cunard, W. Cunard, Gordon Cunard, Mrs. H. Davids and child, two Misses Davids, J. Davies, Miss Davies, B.H. Day, John E. Devlin, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dodge, W. Earl Dodge, Cleve H. Dodge, Miss Mary M. Dodge, Miss Alice C. H. Dodge, A. Duncan, Mrs. W. B. Duncan, Miss Sarah Duncan, Miss May Duncan, Miss Duncan, G. L. Dunning, S. Eichberg, L. A. Farge, H. F. Flegenheim, W. J. Florence, Mrs. Garwood and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Commander H. L. Gully, R. N., Mrs. Gully and five children, Mr. Heulin, W. D. Hodges, J. B. Hosmer, C. W. Hubbell, B. B. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hutchins, Sir Keith J. Jackson, Lady Jackson, Mrs. Jourdain, infant, and friend. Rev. H. P. Kelly, W. B. Kendall, Mr. Kidd, Miss Knight, J. W. Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lawes and three children, Mr. Henshaw, Thos. Twist, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lay, Mr. Lay, Jr., Miss Lay and sister, H. Levy, W. Penn Lewis, Mr. Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, George W. T. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Lutz, John Mack, L. B. Mallaby, J. G. Marshall, L. Martin, Jr., Miss E. R. Martin, R. McConche, Dr. McCormick, James McCleery and son, Mrs. McEvers, Evan McLean, Thomas Miller and child, N. Mitandes, Mr. Moore, Mrs. L. D. Moore, Miss Morrow and sister, A. Mulholland, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Nathan, Thomas Newbold, John F. Orne, W. H. Peck, J. W. Pierce, Mrs. Pierce and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pinchot, Miss Pinchot, Miss Pomeroy, Mlle. Quelat, R. E. Randall, Mrs. Rierson, C. S. Riley, A. D. Rohror, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ross, M. Rotch, Miss Rotch, C. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. G. Peabody Russell, E. A. Sackett, Gen. W. Seawell, Miss Seawell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sherlock, Miss Shreve, M. H. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sidenberg, W. Skryme, D. M. Smith, Miss J. M. Smith, Miss M. H. Smith, J. G. Smith, John B. Spears, J. P. Spence, H. Stern, F. W. Sterry, Thomas Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Stone, J. N. Stone, Jr., D. L. Suydam, G. Switzer, Miss C. Switzer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Talcott, Thomas Thompson, James Thompson, Mr. Traub, Miss Van Voast, Rev. James Van Voast, D H. Wallace, R. E. Westcott, A. C. Whitcomb, R. A. White, S. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. Whittaker, Rev. W. H. Williams, Mrs. J. W. Williamson and son, F. N. Willson, Mrs. Worswick, P. Zunz, F. Dillon.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—W. N. Taft, P. Kent, C. R. De Stiles, Miss L. Gardner, Mrs. S. Burch, Mrs. J. H. Burton, E. S. Jimison, C. M. Carpenter, Miss M. Jenkins, Miss A. Jenkins, A. B. Knowlton, J. H. Runkle, Mrs. Belsu, Miss Galloway, W. Laughlin, J. L. Coogan, Mrs. Peck, Misses Peck, Dr. Peck, Miss Birt, Dr. Anderson, Miss Kent, Mrs. W. M. Bird, Miss C. S. La Borde, Miss S. P. C. La Borde, Miss L. C. Hendricks, Mrs. M. C. Smith, William Libby, Thomas Libby, J. C. Snowden, O. Farnum, J. P. Quinn, W. Schneider, H. Wallace, John Chadwick, C. Reed, E. Rould, S. L. Hoge, Dr. Winthrop, F. Winthrop, T. L. Witsell, H. B. Forward, R. Salas and two sons, Mrs. Wohigen and daughter, J. H. Thomas, J. B. Adger, M. Barker, Miss Blanch, D. McKay, A. J. Hedrick, Robert Crosby.

In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.—J. W. Smith, A. Sta. Maria, E. Fernandez, J. Ferrer de Couto, S. Galay Lean, F. N. Croper, F. Amat y Cardena, O. Laiten, E. Sanchez y Garcia, J. Filbao, M. Diaz Ramos, M. Carreras, M. Lando, J. G. Llanger, E. Reyes Gonzalez, J. Baio Blanchard, E. Forrias, M. Cerrejo, L. F. Terrill, G. Muellierra, F. Rey, B. Thorndeck, J. A. Pesant, A. Pedioso, M. Diaz, J. Atay.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:59 | Sun sets.....7:12 | Moon sets....9:07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...9:53 | Gov. Island.10:42 | Hell Gate..12:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Aug 3.

CLEARED.

Ship Prima Donna, Lunt, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bothnia, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, July 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 207 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn; July 29, 1 A. M., lat. 47 40, lon. 36 10, passed a Hamburg steamer; same date, 9 A. M., lat. 46 55, lon. 38 50, an Inman steamer, both bound E.; 31st, lat. 42 30, lon. 54, a German bark showing signal letters H N J R, bound W.; Aug. 1, 2 A. M., lat. 42, lon. 57 40, exchanged signals with a Hamburg steamer bound E.; 2d, 3:20 A. M., lat 41 12, lon. 65 20, passed a Cunard and an Anchor Line steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 44 54, lon. 67 40, passed an American bark, showing red and white flag under ensign, bound E.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, July 24, via Moville 25, with mdse. and 17 cabin and 156 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. July 26, lat. 54.06, lon. 24.15, passed bark Charger, (Br.,) bound west; 31, lat. 56, lon. 51.50, a Br. ship, showing signal with letters K. L. P. R. in it from Bremen to Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston July 31, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana July 29, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, Bremen 39 ds., in ballast to Carver & Barnes. July 25, lat. 43 45, lon. 50 07, passed bark Mary E. Chapman, bound E.

Ship D. W. Chapman, (of Damariscotta,) Miller, Havre 32 ds., with mdse. to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Ship Rebus, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Arendal 38 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London 42 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Rebecca Crowell, Crowell, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Harmonie, (Norw.,) Jansen, Inverness 50 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Esperance, (Fr.) Guillon, Boston, in ballast to E. Unkart & Co.

Bark Investigator, (of Searsport,) Butman, Marseilles June 11, with mdse. to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Competitor, (Ger.,) Kuhn, Bremen 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark I. C. Sanford, (Ital.,) Marrasea, Naples 40 ds., with fruit to J. C. Seagar. Passed Gibraltar July 2.

Brig Fidelia, (of Bangor,) White, Palermo May 16, with fruit to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Castropol, (Span.,) Mestre, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to E. Puig & Co.

Bark Adolf, (Ger.,) Henrichsen, Rio Janiero 56 ds., with coffee to Charles M Fry—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Niord, (Norw.,) Ericksen, London June 22, in ballast to master.

Bark A. F. Nordmann, (Ger.,) Fett, Hamburg May 26, with mdse. to master.

Brig Proteus, (of Portland,) Tarr, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Armida, Petruluzzi, (Ital.,) Petruluzzi, Alicante June 14 and Almeria 16, with mdse. to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar June 23.

Brig Koruna, (of Harrington, Me.,) Nash, London 43 ds., with mdse. to F. Talbot & Co. Made the northern passage and had strong westerly gales.

Schr. Spray, Harvey, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. General Sheridan, Stewart, Boston.

Schr. Decatur, Oakes, Stephens, Boston.

Schr. George W. Brown, Allen, Boston.

Schr. G. W. Whistler, Jr., Keefe, Boston.

Schr. Ida L., Parker, Boston.

Schr. G. W. Cummings, Fish, Boston.

Schr. Ellen, Parker, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Wall, Blance, Portsmouth.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Ferris, Bristol.

Schr. John Balch, Hanna, New-Bedford.

Schr. Palestine, Howes, Kennebunkport.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelly, Portsmouth.

Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Imogene Diverty, Gandy, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James H. Young, Warren, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Reynolds, Salem.

Schr. L. L. Hamlin, Velsor, Salem.

Schr. Henry, Reynolds, Frankfort, Me., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Harp, Beckford, Calais, with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Casco Lodge, Hatch, Portland, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. S. Applegate, Warwick, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Engle, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Saratoga, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Jennie C. Russ, Norton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Evarts, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Gardner, Miller, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

BELOW.—Bark Fama, (Norw.,) Mathiesen, from Liverpool, for New-Haven.

WIND.—Sunset, light, south; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Arr. Norw. bark Eyr, Lammers, Liverpool.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Arr. bark Ocean Pearl, Hawley, Turk's Island; brigs Chance, (Br.,) Paine; Azur, Amelia Emma, Field, Ponce; Abby Watson, Holden, Baltimore; Eliza Stevens, Carter, Philadelphia; J. Leighton, Leighton, Hoboken; schrs. Flora M. Crowley, Crowley, Richmond, Va.; Mary Augusta, Lord, Alexandria; Eva C. Yates, Yates; D. H. Ingraham, Ingraham; J. P. Paige, Haley; Wm. S. Scull, Scull, and Frank Leaming, Cullen, Philadelphia; Mary B. Dyer, Oliver, Hoboken; Zanis, Depew, Baker, do.

The schr. Sarah B. Harris, Ellis, of this port, from a fishing cruise, reports at 6 A. M. to-day, off Half-way Rock, fell in with schr. Lady Ellen, Blogden, of and from Wiscasset, with a cargo of brick for Boston, in a sinking condition. Took off the crew and brought them to this port.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.—Arr. steamers Charleston, Berry, New-York; D. J. Foley, Donnell, Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Aug. 2.—Outside, steamer Abdeel, (Br.,) Steel, Liverpool, via Vera Cruz and Tampico. Sld. schrs. Thos. P. Ball, Fall River; Robert Ruff, Havana.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Aug. 3—A. M.—Nearly all the outward-bound vessels of yesterday's fleet left this morning, the bark Faucnou leaving for New-York at 9 A. M.; the bark Vale and brig Hester are unchanged. The bark Advocate and schr. Charles A. Higgins left for Philadelphia yesterday. There is no news from the ship that entered yesterday. The steamer George W. Elder arrived from New-York at 8:40 A. M.

MOBILE, Aug. 3.—Cld., brig Martha, New-York.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 3.—Arr., schr. Edwin A. Stevens, Bangor; Johnnie Messerde, Rockland; H. W. De Witt, Bristol, Me.; Lizzie Raymond, Hoboken.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Aug. 3—A. M.—Bark Montreal, (Br.,) from Antwerp, is below here coming up under steam; also a light-laden Norw. ship below Fort Delaware, coming up in tow. The bark Endymion, (Br.,) for Antwerp, anchored off here last night, and proceeded down this morning. The ship Republic, (Br.) for Queenstown; barks Margaret Evans, (Br.,) for Antwerp; George H. Jenkins for Antwerp, and Abdel Kader, for Alexandria, passed down last evening. The schrs. John Shay and Pilot's Bride, for Boston, and Mattie Holmes, for Bangor, passed down this morning. The steam-ship Fanita, from Charleston, is in sight coming up the bay, and two barks and several schrs. are off Reedy Island coming up.

Noon.—Steamer Fanita, from Charleston, passed up at 9:40 this A. M. Ship Marthas, (Norw.,) from Hamburg; barks Montreal, (Br.,) from Antwerp; Advocate, (Br.) from Rotterdam; Mercur, (Ger.) from Bremen, via Sandy Hook; brig Tally Ho, from Machias; schrs. Paul P. Keller, from Boston; Thos. H. Sweeny, from do.; Emma Bacon, from do.; Alice Borda, from do.; David Collins, from do.; George Neringer, from do.; Lucy Graham, from do.; Geo. H. Bent, from do.; Adella Corson, from do.; Oriole, from do.; Calvin S. Edwards, from do.; Daniel Gifford, from do.; James Martin, from do.; J. W. Allen, from do.; Henry Croskey, from Providence; Wm. C. Bee, from Providence; Providence, from do.; C. C. Cranmer, from do.; Frances L. Godfrey, from Salem; Mary Price, from Pawtucket; Annie Lee, from Portsmouth; Susan R. Ray, from Boston, and Theresa Wolf, from do., passed up since the A. M. report. Schr. H. E. Shubert, from Portsmouth, for Philadelphia, got under way and proceeded up this noon.

PASS A LA OUTRE, Aug. 3.—Arr. steamer City of Havana, Phillips, Vera Cruz.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Arr. steamers Fanita, Hunter, Charleston; Rich'd Willing, [illegible], Baltimore; bark Moltke, Ohif, Stettin; schrs. John Bird, Smith, New-Orleans; Ada F. Whitney, Masters, New-York; Gussie Wilson, Floyd, Quincy Point; H. E. Shubert, King, Portsmouth; E. F. Cabada, Swain, Providence.

Cld. steamer J. S. Shriver, Wood, Baltimore; schrs. C. M. Richardson, Richardson, Portland; Daniel S. Mershon, Shanock, Roxbury; Hannah M. Buell, Ireland, Roxbury; Sarah Clark, Giffing, Danversport; M. R. Shepard, Snow, New-Orleans; John Shay, Fisher, New-Bedford; Right Away, Crossley, Hyannis; J. Burley, Northvey, Cambridgeport; E. B. Everman, Corson, Boston; Mars Hill, Miller, do.; J. K. Manning, Gardy, do.; J. Paine, Long, do.; J. M. Carter, Carter, Providence; Reading Railroad, No. 34, Adams, Norwich; J. H. Rapp, Cale, Richmond; Henrietta, McAlinder, do.

Also cld. bark Eneghed, Boog, Ivigtut; schr. Gussie Wilson, Floyd, Hingham; Taylor and Mathias, Cheesman, Chelsea; H. E. Shubert, King, Boston; E. F. Cabada, Swain, Providence.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 3.—Arr. brig N. Stowers, from Philadelphia; schrs. Melissa A. Willey, from Baltimore; Mary J. Ward, Philadelphia; Robert B. Smith, Bangor, for Newport.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 3.—Arr. steamers McClennan, March, Baltimore; Hunter, Sherman, Philadelphia; Vindicator, Rogers, Philadelphia; schrs. Joshua Bragdon, New-Orleans, Gale, Sunbeam, Nathaniel Holmes, Sarah A. Falconer, and A. T. Cohn, from Port Johnson; A. T. Rowland, from Rondout; Francis Corwin, from Haverstraw; William H. Bowen, from New-York; Maria L. Danvers, from Danvers.

Below—Schr. Mary B. Reed, Calais.

Sld. schrs. Mary Sheall, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; Sarah A. Boice and Ann S. Cannon, for Philadelphia; Kate and Mary and T. W. Spencer, for Haverstraw; Xebec, and Blackstone, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Arr. ship Janet Cowan, (Br.,) Cuthbert, Newcastle, N. S. W. Cld. ship City of York, (Br.,) Auld, for Cork.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 3—Arr. Aug. 2, brigs Geo. Harris, from Philadelphia, for Portland; Charles Wesley, from Bucksville 7 ds., for Searsport; B. W. Cochran, (Br.,) from Orient, for Windsor, N. S.; schrs. R. C. Thomas, from Baltimore, for Boston; Idaho, from Pawtucket, and Cherub, from Kingston, N. Y., for Boston; Frank Herbert, from Port Johnson, for Boston; Helen, from Hoboken for Boston; Laura Robinson, from Rondout, for Medford; Avon, (Br.,) from New-York, for Windsor, N. S.; Melville, Tiverton, Weymouth; St. Croix and Anna Clover, from Boston, for Charleston; New Globe, from Bangor, for Providence; Don Pedro, (Br.,) from Musquash, for do.; William H. De Witt, from Muscongus, for New-Bedford; Edwin A. Stevens, from Bangor, for do.; J. S. Weldin, Dow, from do. for Bridgeport; Campbell, from do., for Philadelphia; W. W. Pharo, from Bath, for do.; Silas McLoon, from Rockland, for New-York; George Glendon, Jewett, from Windsor, for New-Castle, Del., (came off East Chop without damage;) yacht Siren, from New-Brunswick, N. J., for Nantucket. Sld. schrs. New Globe, J. S. Weldin, Anna E. Glover, Don Pedro, (Br.,) Edwin A. Stevens, W. W. Pharo, Campbell, St. Croix, Silas McLoon, Wm. H. DeWitt, Geo. Glendon, Jewett.

Wind easterly; rainy.

Aug. 3.—Arr. schr. G. W. Baldwin, of and from Rockland, for New-York, with a cargo of lime. In coming in this morning she fouled with the brig Charles Wesley, and carried away her stanchions, bulwarks, and rail and cat-heads, fore rigging, &c., besides breaking her gaff and boom. She chafed her mainmast so that a new one will be required, and stove her boat, &c. The schooner's hull is tight, although cut down to the water's edge. The brig met with considerable damage, losing her cutwater, head-rail, and gear.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 3.—Cld. schr. Robert J. Clark, for New-York.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Nevada, for Liverpool; City of Merida, for Havana, &c.; Claribel, for Port-au-Prince, &c.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 3.—Arr. bark Granville Belle, (Br.,) Purdy, Hartlepool; brigs Spanish Main, (Br.,) McCulloch, Ponce; Louisa, Sagua.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Arr. brig Isis, Ellis, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Aug. 1.—Arr. brig Adelaide, Boston.

LUNENBERG, N. S., Aug. 1.—Arr. brig Beta, Boston.

MATANZAS, Aug. 1.—Arr. brig Addie Hale, Sheppard, Portland.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Aug 3.—Arr. bark Nellie T. Guest, (Br.,) Messenger, Bremen; brigs L. J. Westaway, (Br.,) Murchison, Greenock; Nancy, Bass, St. Pierre; schr. Jessie Hoyt, Greenock, Pictou, N. S.; arr. 2d, bark Charlotte Geddie, (Br.,) McKenzie, London.

Cld. schrs. Acadia, New-Bedford; John F. Kranz, Portland.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, Aug. 2.—Sld. bark David Taylor, (Br.,) Atkinson, Barrow, England.

SYDNEY, C. B., Aug. 3.—Sld. bark Odd, (Norw.,) New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3.—Arr steamer Marathon, (Br.,) Garrett, from Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The following vessels have sld. for the United States: Arbitrator, Somerset, John Watt, Fremtid, Marion, Magnolia, Mamelon, Volpini, Stratford, Marino, Aquila, Ferm, and Alsvid.

Arr. from the United States to-day: Clara Pickens, Guiding Star, Mercator, Ponce, Forest Queen, China, Nictaux, Henry, St. Lawrence, Armonia, Geo. W. Jones, and William, (the last two in the Channel.)

Arr. on the 30th ult.: Albatros, Orient, and Michele Galatoid.

The National Line steamer Canada, Capt. Sumner, from New-York July 22, for London, arr. off the Lizard at 3 P. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 3.—The steam-ship Donau, Capt. Bussius, of the North German Lloyd's Line, from New-York July 24, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

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